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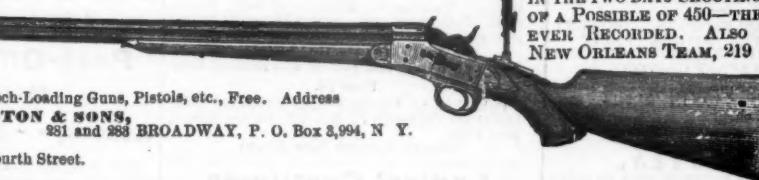
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District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.

First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A. G.

District of the Black Hills.—Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Inf.: Headquarters, Camp Robinson.

Second Lieutenant C. F. Lloyd, 14th Inf., A. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Joe H. Taylor, A. A. G.

District of the Rio Grande.—Major W. R. Price, 6th Cavalry: Headquarters, Fort Brown, Texas.

First Lieutenant R. A. Williams, 6th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

District of the Neosho.—Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.: Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.

First Lieutenant H. Dodi, A. 24th Inf., A. A. A. G.

District of the Upper Brazos.—Lieut.-Col. J. W. Davidson, 10th Cavalry: Headquarters, Fort Richardson, Texas.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

Major-General L. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Major Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Major Henry C. Wood, A. A. G.

District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry: Headquarters Lewiston, I. T.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Major James F. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqrs, West Point, N. Y.

Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.

Major General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

Capt. Robert H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

PROMOTIONS.

The President has sent the following nominations for promotion to the Senate this week:

Engineer Corps.—Major Nathaniel Michler to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain William J. Twining to be major.

Medical Department.—Surgeon John Campbell to be surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; Surgeon J. W. Williams to be surgeon, with the rank of major.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Nov. 8, 1877.

That portion of the Division of Atlantic which embraces the New England States, State of New York (excepting the Dept. and the Post of West Point), States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, is hereby constituted a Military Department, and will be known as the Department of the East, Major-General W. S. Hancock commanding, Hdqrs, N. Y. City, in addition to his command of the Div. of the Atlantic.

G. O. 102, H. Q. A., Nov. 9, 1877.

So much of G. O. 19, H. Q. A., A. G. O., series of 1862, as requires the names of battles to be placed on the Army Register, is suspended until further orders.

Par. 11, Appendix B, General Regulations of 1863, will be amended accordingly.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Nov. 12, 1877.

Orders officers responsible for fuel, forage, and straw to take account of stock from time to time.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major S. Breck, A. A. G., from duty at Hdqrs Dept. of California, will report to Major-Gen. Hancock for duty at Hdqrs Dept. of the East (G. O. 101, Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Major W. H. Forwood, Surg., will report to C. O. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., for duty, relieving Major J. H. Bill, Surg. (S. O. 175, Nov. 8, D. S.)

The city of New York will, from the 29th ultimo, be the station of Major E. D. Judd, P. D., who reported from sick leave on that date (S. O. 263, Nov. 10, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Q. M., will report to the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty, relieving Major B. C. Card, Q. M. Captain W. T. Howell, A. Q. M., now at Philadelphia, Pa., will report to the Lieut.-Gen. comdg' Mil. Div. of Mo. for duty (S. O. Nov. 7, W. D.)

Surg. S. A. Storror, from duty in Dept. of California to Dept. of Plate for duty (S. O., Nov. 18, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. H. E. Brown, member Board of Officers convened at N. Y. City, by par. 2, S. O. 242, from these Hdqrs, vice A. Surg. C. Ewen, relieved (S. O. 264, Nov. 12, M. D. A.)

Major C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M., to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 261, Nov. 8, M. D. A.)

Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., A. Surg. C. Styer, M. D., members G. C. M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 12 (S. O. 260, Nov. 7, M. D. A.)

Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., to Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La. (S. O. 166, Nov. 9, D. G.)

Surgeon E. P. Vollum, member G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Surgeon J. C. McKee, M. D., will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., and Camp McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 122, Oct. 30, D. A.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty-five days, subject to recall, should funds for payment of troops become available before expiration of time, Major W. Arthur, P. D., on detached service at St. Paul, Minn., from Fort Buford (S. O. 149, Nov. 6, D. D.)

A. Surg. W. G. Spencer, extended fifteen days (S. O. 262, Nov. 9, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. H. McElberry, further extended ten days (S. O. 265, Nov. 13, M. D. A.)

One month, to apply for extension of one month, A. Surg. R. Barnett, Lake Charles, La. (S. O. 166, Nov. 9, D. G.)

RELIEVED

Captain A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., from assignment as Acting Chief Q. M. of Dept. from the 3d instant (S. O. 165, Nov. 7, D. G.)

EXAMINATIONS.

The following named Assistant Surgeons will report to the President's Medical Examining Board in session in N. Y. City for examination for promotion: G. P. Jacquett, W. E. Waters, C. S. De Graw, W. E. Whitehead, W. F. Buchanan, and R. S. Vickery (S. O., Nov. 13, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward W. F. von Manteufel, from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, to Fort Davis, Texas (S. O. 192, Nov. 7, D. T.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. F. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; H. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Freidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect the 1st proximo, and to apply for an extension of one month, and for a further extension of four months, Major J. Green, Camp Harney, Ore. (S. O. 158, Oct. 24, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and G. D. K. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, I. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, Capt. J. Mix, J. Egan, 1st Lieut. J. H. Coale, 2d Lieut. H. C. LePoint, members, and 1st Lieut. J. L. Fowler, R. Q. M., J. A. of G. C. M. Big Horn Bks, M. T., Dec. 3 (S. O. 150, Nov. 6, D. D.)

The verbal instructions of Dept. Comdr., requiring 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark to proceed from Camp Robinson, Neb., with delegation of twenty-five Indians, accompanied by three interpreters, to Washington, D. C., and to return to Camp Robinson, Neb., are confirmed (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. P.)

1st Lieut. J. G. MacAdams, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Bug Horn Post.—A correspondent writes that Big Horn Barracks, or as it is renamed in Army orders, Fort Custer, is situated at the confluence of the Big Horn and Little Big Horn rivers, immediately on the former and about a quarter of a mile from the latter, streams. The location is excellent in many points; commanding a view for miles in every direction; with an abundance of water and timber at its very base, and with excellent grazing and groves in its immediate vicinity. All things considered, the post will be one of the finest in the country. Buildings are going up rapidly, and are expected to be occupied by Nov. 1. Four sets of officers' quarters—double—(two stories)

high) are nearly completed. Four double sets of barracks, three store houses and numerous small buildings are also nearly finished. The post is at present garrisoned by four companies of infantry, and the Hdqrs, Non-Com. Staff, Band, and Cos. C, D, K and M, 2d Cav. The cavalry is under command of Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, (also commanding the regiment,) and has but lately arrived from the Dept. of the Plate, where it has served for a number of years. The 2d Cav. is now, for the first time since 1869, together in one Department. The regiment is distributed as follows: Hdqrs and Cos. C, D, K and M, and Non-Com. Staff and Band, as above stated; Cos. F, G, H and L, and Senior Major (Brabin), at Fort Ellis, and Cos. A, B, E and I, and 2d Major (Baker), at Tongue River. It will be seen that by this judicious disposition a battalion of the regiment can, in a very short time, operate along the Yellowstone and its tributaries for a distance of 500 or 600 miles. Portions of the regiment have been in several engagements with hostile Indians this year, and the casualties, as far as known, have been as follows: In the fight at Muddy Creek, M. T., May 7, there were killed: Private Frank Glackowsky and Chas. A. Martindale, Co. F; Peter Louys and Charles Shrenger, Co. H. Wounded: 2d Lieut. A. M. Fuller, Trumpeter Wm. C. Osmer, and Pvt. Samuel Freyer, Co. F; Andrew Jeffers and Patrick Ryan, Co. G; David L. Brainard, William Leonard and Frederick Wilks, Co. L. In the fight at Big Hole Basin, M. T., Aug. 10, there were killed, Sergeant Edward Page, Co. L, and wounded, Private Charles B. Gould, Co. F. In the fight at Camas Prairie, Idaho, Aug. 20, 1877, there were wounded: 1st Sergeant Henry Wilkins and Corporal Harry Garland, and Privates Samuel A. Glass (mortally), William H. Jones (mortally), Henry Trevor (severely), Wilfred Clark, John Liberts and William Jones, Co. L; also Lieut. Henry M. Benson, 7th Inf., attached to Co. L, 2d Cav., (severely). Privates Glass and Henry Trevor have since died from their wounds. In the fight of Sept. 30, under General Miles, Private John Irving of Co. G was killed, and several men were wounded, the exact number not known. Three companies of the regiment are still in the field, viz: F, G and H.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. E. Crawford, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. B. Reynolds (S. O., Nov. 7, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. K. L. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. E. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKinley, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, J. A. of G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. R. London, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. P.)

Ten days, Major V. K. Hart, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. P.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. S. A. Cherry, from temporary duty at Camp Brown, W. T., will rejoin his company, F, at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 128, Nov. 6, D. P.)

Change of Station.—Capt. J. M. Bell, now at Fort Abercrombie, to Fort Totten with laundresses and property of Co. F (S. O. 151, Nov. 9, D. D.)

Field Items.—A correspondent writes to the Bismarck Tribune from Opposite Mouth of Musselshell River, Missouri River, M. T., Oct. 25, that the regiment had been camped there for about ten days, Col. Benteen in command, and with him Cos. A, D, E, H, I, K, L and M; Cos. B, F and G were then expected daily from Tongue river, whence they were taken by Gen. Miles to escort the captive Nez Perces Indians. Lieut. De-Radio brought in fourteen Nez Perces, the other day, that had been turned over to him by Lieut. Mans 1st Infantry, and one has since voluntarily joined us. I fancy they will all be sent to Tongue river by boat. News from White Bird is to the effect that he has about sixty warriors with him and is now in Sitting Bull's camp.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

* Scouting.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. McCleave, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

In Memoriam.—At a meeting of Co. I, 8th Cav., Literary Club, held in the club room at this post, on

Sunday evening, Oct. 28, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the club deeply deplores the loss, by death, at half-past three o'clock this morning, of one of its most highly esteemed and promising members, Private James Peters, Co. I, 8th Cav., and the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the members of the club is tendered the brothers of the deceased—both of whom are members of the regiment—in this their great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the brothers of the deceased, and also published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft Wingate, N. M.; E. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; A. B. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Ft Union, N. M. • In the field.

Change of Station.—Co. M, from temporary duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 79, Nov. 1, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. C. Parker, one month (S. O. 104, Nov. 7, M. D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft Clark, Tex.; C. Ft McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Nov. 13 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capts. L. L. Langdon, T. McCrea, 1st Lieuts. I. T. Webster, A. Capron, G. P. Cotton, members, and 2d Lieut. A. Murray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Nov. 13 (S. O. 262, Nov. 9, M. D. A.)

Major C. L. Best, Capt. W. L. Haskin, 1st Lieuts. J. C. White, F. C. Nichols, C. L. Best, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. J. Pope, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 15 (S. O. 264, Nov. 15, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Eight days, 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 261, Nov. 8, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton, Fort Trumbull, Conn., extended four days (S. O. 261, Nov. 8, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. I. Carlisle Bks, Penn.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. R. G. Howell is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. (S. O., Nov. 10, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; A. Ft Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, member, and 1st Lieut. C. Sellmer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 12 (S. O. 260, Nov. 7, M. D. A.)

Capt. J. G. Trumbull, member, G. C.-M. Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 15 (S. O. 264, Nov. 12, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. F. I. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. * Fort Stevens, Or.; D. * G. * Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Ft Monroe, Va.; A. * Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal. • In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, 2d Lieut. J. R. McAuliffe (S. O., Nov. 7, W. D.)

One year, with permission to go beyond sea, 2d Lieut. G. E. Sage (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, Charleston, S. C., extended thirty days (S. O. 174, Nov. 2, D. S.)

To Join.—3d Lieut. E. T. Brown will proceed to join his battery at St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 172, Oct. 30, D. S.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. F. Robinson from Bat. G to Bat. D; 1st Lieut. J. Curry from Bat. D to Bat. G. Lieut. Robinson will join his new battery (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft Randall, D. T.; D. F. Lower Brule Agency; B. Gt H. K. Ft Sully, D. T. • In the Field.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, Capt. I. D. De Russy, Lower Brule Agency, D. T. (S. O. 105, Nov. 8, M. D. M.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. E. F. G. Camp near Fort Lapwai, I. T.; H. I. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; in camp; C. K. Talowas City, W. T., in camp.

Transfers.—1st Lieut. J. Miller from Co. D to Co. E; 1st Lieut. J. Ulio from Co. E to Co. D (S. O., Nov. 10, W. D.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. G. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

Detached Service.—Major H. L. Chipman, Capt. D. Parker, J. A. Snyder, 1st Lieuts. W. C. Bartlett, D. A. Griffith, 2d Lieuts. F. W. Roe, F. Thies, members, and 1st Lieut. W. Krause, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Camp Baker, M. T., Dec. 3 (S. O. 152, Nov. 9, D. D.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. G. Mitchell, A. D. C., to Pittsburg, Penn., and return (S. O. 258, Nov. 5, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. M. P. Thorington, further extended to March 1, 1878 (S. O., Nov. 8, W. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendale, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. M. Lee, with a detachment of recruits, accompanied by 1st Lieut. W. N. Sage, 11th Inf., in command of another detachment of recruits, will turn his detachment over to Lieut. Sage, and will return to his proper station (S. O. 148, Nov. 8, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. G. B. Walker, extended seven months (S. O., Nov. 13, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. C. A. Worden, extended five months (S. O., Nov. 7, W. D.)

Roster of Officers of the 7th Infantry.—Col. J. Gibbon, [1] Comdg. Regt., Dist. of Montana, and Post of Fort Shaw; Lieut. Col. C. C. Gilbert, [2] [7]; Major G. Uges, [3] [7]; 1st Lieut. L. F. Burnett, [1] Adj't.; Post Adj't. and Treas., A. A. A. G. Dist. of Mon., Signal Officer; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, [1] Q. M., A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. C. A. Coolidge, [4] A. absent sick (wounded) Surg. C. of Dist. since Sept. 18, 1877; 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick, [1] A. temporarily attached to Co. K; 2d Lieut. F. Woodbridge, [4] [8] A. Capt. T. S. Kirtland, [5] [8] B.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, [1] B. sick (wounded) since Aug. 9, 1877; 2d Lieut. C. A. Booth, [5] B. Capt. D. W. Benham, [6] [8] C.; 1st Lieut. W. Quinton, [6] C. absent with leave since July 15, 1877; 3d Lieut. C. A. Worden, [6] C. A. C. S. Capt. R. Comba, [4] D.; 1st Lieut. W. Robinson, D. Columbus, Ohio, absent on Gen. Rec. Service since Sept. 23, 1876; 2d Lieut. S. H. Loder, D. absent at Jersey City, N. J., awaiting orders since Sept. 30, 1877, never joined. Capt. W. Clifford, [2] [8] E; 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, [2] E. undergoing sentence of General Court-martial; 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, [2] E, Post Adj't., Treas., Signal Officer, Comdg. Mounted Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. C. Williams, [3] F. sick (wounded) since Aug. 9, 1877; 1st Lieut. W. H. Nelson, F. Tallahoma, Tenn., sick since Sept. 22, 1875, absent sick since March 17, 1876; 2d Lieut. E. H. Hardin, [3] F. Post Adj't., Comdg. Mounted Infantry, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. G. L. Browning, [4] [8] G; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wright, [6] G. Post Adj't.; 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas, [6] G. A. A. Q. M. Capt. H. B. Freeman, [1] [8] H; 1st Lieut. H. M. Benson, H. Carlisle, Pa., sick since Aug. 20, absent sick (wounded) since Sept. 23, 1877; 2d Lieut. J. B. Jackson, H. absent at Lincoln, Neb., awaiting orders since Sept. 30, 1877, never joined. Capt. C. C. Rawson, [4] I. Comdg. Company and Post; 1st Lieut. J. T. Van Ordalde, [4] I; 2d Lieut. A. B. Johnson, [4] I. A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, [1] [8] K; 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, [1] K; 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, [1] K. absent at Marshallville, Ga., awaiting orders since Sept. 30, 1877, never joined.

Note.—The location of officers is shown by the foot notes below to which the figures after names refer.

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Posts Named.—The Military Post on the Big Horn River, in Montana, will hereafter be known and designated as Fort Custer; the Post at mouth of Tongue River, Montana, as Fort Keogh, and the Post at Missoula, Montana, as Fort Missoula (G. O. 101, Nov. 8, H. Q. A.)

Post Discontinued.—The Post of Morganton, N. C., will be discontinued. The Q. M. stores, except fuel, Subsistence stores, Commissary, Medical and Hospital property, will be transferred to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 174, Nov. 2, D. S.)

Mexican Border.—The following is the official roster of troops serving in the Dist. of the Rio Grande, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cav., Hdqrs Fort Brown, Tex., Oct. 20, 1877:

District Staff.—1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav., A. A. A. G.; Capt. T. J. Eckerson, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief and Disbursing Quartermaster. General Staff Officers not otherwise accounted for—Major F. M. Coxe, P. D., Fort Brown, Tex.

Officers who have a number after their names are again accounted for under "Memoranda."

Major W. R. Price, 8th Cav., temporarily commanding district. Fort Brown, Tex.: Col. J. I. Gregg(1), Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer(2), Major A. J. Alexander(3), Major W. R. Price, comdg.; Major D. R. Clendenin, comdg. Batt. 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. H. Mahnken, Adj't.(10); 1st Lieut. G. F. Foote, R. Q. M., and A. C. S., Hdqrs 8th Cav.; Capt. T. J. Eckerson, Q. M. Dept., Chief and Disbursing Q. M. Dist. of Rio Grande, and Post Q. M.; Asst. Surg. F. Meacham, Post Surg.; Asst. Surg. G. W. Adair, Asst. Surg. J. C. Merrill, A. A. Surg. S. M. Finley(19), A. A. Surg. M. Cooper(20); Capt. G. W. Chilson, 1st Lieut. H. W. Sprole, 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, Co. C, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. F. Randlett(5), 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennicke(12), 2d Lieut. J. H. King, Co. D, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. H. Coster(9), 1st Lieut. E. E. Wood(16), 2d Lieut. J. B. Hickey, Add'l. 2d Lieut. A. M. Patch(18), Co. I, 8th Cav., Capt. L. T. Morris, 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, 2d Lieut. A. H. Rogers(17), Add'l. 2d Lieut. H. M. Creel(18), Co. L, 8th Cav.; Capt. S. B. M. Young, 1st Lieut. J. M. Ropes, 2d Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Co. M, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. W. Cloose(6), 1st Lieut. H. F. Leggett, 2d Lieut. S. P. Wayman(18), Co. E, 21st Inf.; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, 1st Lieut. J. L. Clem, 2d Lieut. J. R. Pierce, Co. H, 24th Inf.

Ringgold Barracks, Tex.: Capt. A. B. Kanfucan, comdg.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Weeks(14), 2d Lieut. S. W. Fountain, Co. E, 8th Cav.; Capt. E. G. Fether, 1st Lieut. E. Luff(13), A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. R. A. Williams, 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, Co. H, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. C. Corbin(4), 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley, Post Adj't.; 2d Lieut. A. A. Augur(18), Co. C, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. Johnson(7), 1st Lieut. J. L. Bullis(15), 2d Lieut. H. Wyant, Co. G, 24th Inf.; Capt. S. E. Armstrong(8), 1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 2d Lieut. W. H. W. James, Co. J, 24th Inf.; Capt. J. N. Morgan, 1st Lieut. T. E. Merritt(11), 2d Lieut. J. I. Kane, Co. K, 24th Inf.; Asst. Surg. R. H. White, Post Surg.; Asst. Surg. A. B. Campbell, A. A. Surg. A. L. Buffington.

Fort McIntosh, Tex.: Capt. E. E. Sellers, comdg.; 1st Lieut. W. T. Dugan, A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Arthur, Post Surg.

MEMORANDA.

(1) Supt. General Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Mo. (2) Absent on detached service conducting convicts to Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., since Sept. 19, 1877. (3) Absent with leave for 6 months since Aug. 15, 1877. Address, Auburn, N. Y. (4) On special duty as Secretary of Indian Commission. (5) Absent with leave for 6 months since July 16, 1877. Address, South Newmarket, N. H. (6) Absent sick since May 6, 1877. Address, Dayton, Ohio. (7) Absent sick since Aug. 27, 1877. Address, Cincinnati, O. (8) Absent sick since Feb. 7, 1877. Post-Office Address, Brazil, Ind. (9) A. D. C. to Major-General McDowell. (10) Absent with leave for 6 months since June 6, 1877, with permission to go beyond sea. Address, 265 West 22d St., N. Y. City. (11) Absent sick since Jan. 9, 1877. Address, Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. (12) Sick at Fort Brown, Tex., since Oct. 10, 1877. (13) A. A. Q. M., and A. C. S., at Ringgold Barracks, Tex., since Nov. 20, 1876. (14) Absent sick since Nov. 12, 1876. Post-Office Address, Allegan, Mich. (15) Commanding Seminole Negro-Indian scouts at Fort Clark, Tex. (16) On duty at Military Academy. (17) Absent sick since March 5, 1875. Address, 1828 G street, Washington, D. C. (18) Awaiting orders to join regiment. (19) On duty with Co. G, 8th Cav., at Edinburgh, Tex. (20) On duty with Co. D, 8th Cav., at Santa Maria, Tex.

Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement—when not otherwise specified, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

E. Puth, 2d Cav., desertion, 3 years.
J. Wilson, E, 14th Inf., viola. 63d Art. War, 1 month, Post Guard-house.
I. E. Doty, A, 18th Inf., drunk, 4 months, Post Guard-house.
J. Scott, A, 18th Inf., desertion and theft, 2 years.
F. Lange, Band, 2d Inf., drunk and disobedient, 2 years.
W. A. McClarin, A, 18th Inf., violin. 21st Art. War, 1 month, Post Guard-house.
C. Smith, F, 5th Art., desertion and theft, 2 years.
E. R. Stafford, K, 8th Cav., desertion and theft, 3 years.
A. Lyons, C, 16th Inf., disobedience of orders and drunk, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
F. Meeser, H, 8th Cav., violin. 33d Art. War, 6 months, Ringgold Bk. Tex.
W. H. Haynes, C, 8th Cav., drunk, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
J. Stone, A, 10th Inf., violin. 32d and 23d Art. War, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
T. McKeon, C, 1st Art., disobedience of orders, 4 months, Post Guard-house.
M. Freyer, E, 9th Inf., desertion and theft, 3 years.
J. Leny, E, 4th Inf., desertion and theft, 2 years.
H. Bour, D, 3d Cav., theft and intoxication, 30 days, Post Guard-house.
W. H. Keigan, G, 6th Cav., drunk and theft, 1 year, Post Guard-house.
E. Stanton, C, 6th Cav., disrespectful language, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
R. Maynes, A, 8th Inf., violin. 33d Art. War and theft, 3 months, Post Guard-house.
J. McCurdy, A, 6th Cav., violin. 47th and 60th Art. War, 4 months, Post Guard-house.
T. Moran, H, 24th Inf., theft, 2 years.*
J. Morrison, B, 8th Cav., desertion, 2 years.
H. Gorgan, I, 10th Inf., drunk and violin. 40th Art. War, 6 months, Post Guard-house.
D. Hunter, H, 10th Cav., theft, 1 year.
C. J. McGuire, H, 19th Inf., desertion, 3 years.
H. Harrison, D, 5th Cav., desertion, 3 years.
G. McArthur, A, 3d Cav., desertion, 3 years.
W. T. Mills, C, 9th Inf., desertion, 3 years.
G. Wagner, I, 2d Inf., desertion, 3 years.
H. Lemings, I, 1st Inf., desertion, 3 years.
A. Point, E, Recruit, theft, 1 year.
W. Caton, D, 22d Inf., desertion, 3 years.
C. L. Thomas, E, Recruit, desertion, 3 years.
F. Hatfield, A, 2d Art., desertion, 3 years.
E. F. Glutche, E, Recruit, desertion, 18 months.
H. C. Hubert, desertion, 4 years.
J. Campbell, E, Recruit, desertion, 3 months, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.
J. Lewis, L, 2d Art., desertion, 4 years.
P. B. Wilson, B, Recruit, theft and desertion, 4 years.
C. Schneider, K, 19th Inf., desertion, 3 years.
M. Sullivan, 4th Inf., violin. 50th Art. War and desertion, 5 yrs.
* Place of confinement not specified.

Released from Confinement.

The following military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for good conduct, were discharged on the dates set opposite their names: C. Clark, Oct. 15, 1877; F. Melvin Oct. 16; A. Cuffy, T. J. Turner, Oct. 20; J. Delaney, M. Doty, J. Lynch, Oct. 21; C. Molloy, Oct. 25; W. Doe, F. Merrill, Oct. 29; J. Driscoll, Oct. 30; B. Isiah, Nov. 2; J. Fletcher, J. King, Nov.

4; L. Fischer, Nov. 5; M. Monroe, Nov. 6; M. Miller, Nov. 7; H. Swift, Nov. 10; E. Ruell, Nov. 12; J. McKenna, formerly C, 18th Inf., Oct. 10; C. Winkler, formerly B, Batt. of Engrs., Sept. 18.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SITTING BULL.

If any persons cherish the belief that the United States has done forever with Sitting Bull, the following intelligence from Manitoba may undeceive them. A letter from Fort Walsh, British Northwest Territory, Nov. 1, contains the following:

Sitting Bull's future home is to be on the Red Deer River. This stream, now locked hard and fast, rises a little to the north of the fifty-third parallel in the Bears' Hills country, and taking a southeasterly course is joined sixty miles from its source by the Arrow Wood River, and in turn joins the South Saskatchewan at Chesterfield House. The Blackfeet country, through the northern section of which the Red Deer flows and Sitting Bull and his band will roam, form an irregular pentagon. At the apex near the Bears' Hills is Cree Fort, a mounted police station; at the middle western angle Fort Calgary; at the western base angle Fort McLeod; at the eastern base angle Fort Walsh, and at the middle eastern angle Fort Qu'Appelle. Thus the Sioux chief will be securely guarded, but the efficient watch over him will be that of his neighbors, the Blackfeet, and to the north the Plain Crees. The reserve set apart for him is a pleasant valley between the Red Deer and the Hand Hills, a few gaunt and naked peaks some 3,500 feet high; but he will be allowed to cross to the south of the Red Deer and follow the chase as far down as the northern hunting grounds of the Blackfeet. Northward his tether will extend to the Cree grounds.

Three days ago Sitting Bull, with his head men, was brought to this post and told by Col. McLeod that he must hold himself in readiness to move to his new quarters on the Red Deer. The Colonel described the country to him, and he said that whether it was good or bad it could not be worse than the Wood Mountain or the Northern Missouri regions. He was then told that the Queen had, through her great servant at Ottawa, chosen this home for him that he might live in peace and keep himself clear from entanglements with the American troops; that she had had to ask her own Indians to allow him to live near them, and that they had generously consented; and that she expected him to behave himself, to be a good neighbor to the tribes near him, to submit himself to the police who are charged with his welfare, and to yield to the Queen's servants proper respect and obedience in all things. "The Queen," said McLeod, in conclusion, "is a good and kind mother, as you already know; but she is also a mighty ruler, and when Indians like you who come to live in her country forget her kindness and drink whiskey and fight and kill her other Indian subjects, then she becomes angry and smites them with both hands; for that is justice."

Sitting Bull said:

MY FRIEND AND ALL THE QUEEN'S MEN WHOM I SO RESPECT: I have heard your talk. I knew you would speak to me in that way. Nobody told me. I just knew it. It is right. I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up and fought, not against them but for our rights as the first people on this part of the earth, they pursued me like a dog, and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war, and then seek to punish us for fighting. That is not honest. The Queen would not do that. Long ago when I was a boy I heard of the Queen, now my Great Mother. I heard that she was just and good. Now I know it. You gave me shelter when I was hard pressed. My own life is dear to me, but I did not value it when I fought the Americans, but I did value the life of my nation. Therefore, I brought my people to you. I thank you for what you have done for them. I will go to the Red Deer and be at peace. Tell the Queen that. Tell her I will be a good man, that my people will be good. Tell her also that we never were bad, for she knows that it is not wrong to fight for life. My people are weary and sick. I will take them to the Red Deer; and now I declare before you that I will not make trouble, or annoy you, or give pain to the Queen. I will be quiet. I will never fight on your soil unless you ask me to help you. Then I will fight. I wish you good-by. Place me where you like. I will be at peace in Canada. But you who are brave soldiers and not treaty-breakers, thieves, and murderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore, while I go to the Red Deer now to live at peace (here the speaker almost shrieked) I will come back when my braves are strong; or if they will not come with me I will come alone and fight the Americans until death. You I love and respect; them I hate, and you, Queen's soldiers, would despise me if I did not hate them. That is all. I am ready to go with you to the Red Deer.

Sitting Bull's head men grunted their assent and probation, and the party retired. On leaving the fort for his camp, Sitting Bull wept, and handed a few beads about among the police officers as keepsakes. At the camp the braves embraced him, and he made another speech, reviewing what he had said to the police. When he told them that he had sworn to fight the Americans again, even if he had to fight single-handed, the braves yelled and grunted enthusiastically.

The N. Y. *World* correspondent next writes from Fort Walsh, Cypress Hills, B. N. W. T., Nov. 3, that just when everything had been made ready for the conveyance of Sitting Bull and his band to the Red Deer country, word arrived from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa to the effect that the Sioux should be left where they are for the present. The Government is doubtless chary about making Sitting Bull the neighbor of so quarrelsome and touchy a nation as the Blackfeet until such time at least as the latter prove their loyalty to the treaty just concluded with them. The Sioux chief was at once communicated with, and expressed his entire willingness to obey orders to remain here or go North. Col. McLeod told him that until his future was settled in some way he would have to provide for himself, but in case of sickness in his lodges the police would cheerfully assist him. He was also urged to keep his people from the whiskey traders, and to prohibit whiskey making among them. Any infraction of this order, he was informed, would render him liable to punishment. Sitting Bull made another speech in substance like his last one, and pledged himself to obey police orders to the letter. He also

promised to keep his braves and young men off the frontier. Some of them have been hunting south of it, but the police peremptorily ordered their return. The Sioux will be allowed to range at will as far west as Peepokey Lake, eastward as far as Wood Mountain and the Dirt Hills, north as far as Old Woman's Creek or Old Woman's Lakes, on the fiftieth parallel, and southward within the stone monuments erected by the Boundary commission to mark the frontier. Traders will be permitted to visit them under police supervision for the purpose of buying their peltries and selling them food, and they will be allowed to take ammunition for hunting purposes in barter. The Sioux are expert hunters and will easily make a living in this region. It is said that fifty or sixty of the oldest warriors and squaws fled north towards the Red Deer and Battleford districts just before the American Commissioners reached here, and the traders have it that they took this step to give Sitting Bull a chance to chase the Commissioners on their way home. This is not likely, however. Sitting Bull himself, with his head men, is about forty miles east of here, and his braves have broken up into hunting parties.

The New York *Times* reports that Col. Corbin, of the Sitting Bull Commission, who has returned to Washington, says that the Commission had a number of private interviews with Sitting Bull, and found him to be very agreeable in his manners and a very intelligent Indian. When the Commission started on their return trip Sitting Bull accompanied them for a number of miles, conversing freely about the business of the Commission and of the Custer campaign. Sitting Bull repudiated the idea that Gen. Custer and his men were massacred, and says it was a fair fight, in which the desperation of Custer and the men under his command made it necessary for the Indians to kill them. Sitting Bull says Custer charged upon his camp with great impetuosity, creating a temporary panic among them; but the Indians soon rallied, and outnumbering Custer 10 to 1, they were enabled to surround him. He says that Custer and his men refused to surrender, and fought until the last man was killed. He expressed great admiration for Custer's bravery and that of the men who were with him, and was sorry that his refusal to surrender made it necessary to put him to death. When the Indians discovered Major Reno, who was commanding the Second Division of Custer's forces, they supposed that it was the entire force under command of General Terry, and immediately made preparations for retreat, sending their women and children forward. When Reno made his attack the Indians began to retreat, and Sitting Bull says that had Reno followed them up at that time he might have captured the larger part of their train.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes from Gen. Miles' camp on the Musselshell River that a number of the captured Nez Percés talk broken English, and it is laughable to hear their remarks. I heard an Indian say, a day or two ago: "Gen. Miles heap good—heap fight. Pony soldiers (cavalry) heap good—heap fight—heap shoot long time—no run away." The two chiefs who started from Idaho with Joseph are both disposed of. Looking Glass is killed and White Bird badly wounded, and the country can thank Gen. Miles for having brought this brave band of well-armed warriors to submission, which plainly shows what can be done by a determined and competent officer. Every one is glad that it is over; and were it not for the sadness that is occasioned by the deaths of our comrades and the suffering of our wounded, which is only too vividly brought to mind—the dead by the empty saddles that are led along on the horses, from which they fell, and the wounded by the long lines of hospital tents that are erected at night—the camp would resound with mirth and joy, for the command is in excellent health and good spirits.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET is now residing at Gainesville, Ga., where he owns a fine private residence, and the Piedmont Hotel, a noted summer resort. His recent report of the battle of Gettysburg, in which he reflects upon Gen. Lee as a soldier, does not meet with much favor among Southern soldiers, who generally agree that Longstreet should have spoken out before the death of Lee. Gen. LaFayette McLaws, of Savannah, (who was a classmate of Gen. Grant at West Point,) proposes to deliver an address before the Georgia Historical Society, in that city, on the battle of Gettysburg, he having been one of Longstreet's most efficient commanders.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia, Nov. 13, says that an agent of the Russian government has been in that city since Monday endeavoring to make a contract for an iron bridge across the Danube. The bridge is to be 2,100 feet long, and have a single span only, and cost about \$3,000,000. As the time for its construction is limited to the opening of the Spring military campaign, it is thought impossible to construct the bridge, and no contract has yet been made with any firm in that city.

At the recent "Church Congress" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in Alabama, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., delivered an address of great power, which thrilled the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He called things by their right names, and handled dishonest men without gloves. His allusion to "shoddy" Army contractors of the late war was quite pointed. "A man," said he, "trades in the needs of a whole people engaged in a grim struggle for its very life, and makes his thousands out of the contract by which brave men are shivering in the shoddy garments he has furnished under the frosts of December, or marching with bleeding feet in the tattered shreds of his contract over the frozen ruts at the wheels of the guns. And the fortune so made society allows him to enjoy, aye, even bows to him and honors him for."

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Eastby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.
FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Pocahontas* arrived at Hampton Roads on Nov. 13.

A CABLE despatch to the press reports the *Kearsarge* recently at Suez on the way home.

THE *Lackawanna* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Nov. 13, having encountered very bad weather. All well on board.

THE *Pensacola* will be ready to leave the Mare Island yard about the 20th Nov., remain at San Francisco a few days, and then go to Honolulu.

THE torpedo boat *Alarm*, Lieut. Payne, which has been lying at the torpedo station, Newport, for some months, sailed Nov. 13, for Washington, D. C., where she will rendezvous during the winter.

THE *Monongahela* arrived at Gibraltar Oct. 25, thirty-three days from New York. She encountered considerable rough weather. Would leave about the 6th or 7th of November for Alexandria and Port Said. Health of all on board good.

THE *Lackawanna* was expected at San Francisco from Port Townsend, Nov. 1. She visited Victoria during her cruise and was the recipient of many hospitalities from the English fleet and the authorities.

THE *Essex*, Commander W. S. Schley, arrived at Porto Praya, St. Jago Island, on the 9th October. He would remain there a day or two and then proceed to Monrovia. The health of the ship's company was excellent.

STATIONS OF Asiatic fleet, October 10: *Tennessee*, at Yokohama; *Monocacy*, Hakodadi; *Ashuelot*, Cheefoo; *Alert*, left Hakodadi, Sept. 20, for Vladivostock, Nugata and Nagasaki; *Ranger*, at Nagasaki; *Palos*, Shanghai.

WASHINGTON is full of lobbyists, each with his pet axe to grind, and already there are 1,500 bills before the House. Very few bills affecting the Navy or Navy people have been introduced. It is thought this Congress will adjourn its special session in a few days.

REAR-ADmirAL HOWELL'S confirmation in the Senate hangs fire, and it is suspected that the admiral's opposition to some of ex-Secretary Robeson's projects is at the bottom of the difficulty. Mr. Sargent, of California, has introduced a bill looking to the retirement of Capt. Jeffers. What next?

THE Secretary of the Navy is hard at work reducing the estimate of the bureau officers, and seems determined to maintain the Navy on less than thirteen millions, thus fully justifying those officers who had the audacity to testify in Robeson's time that "honestly managed the present Navy could be maintained on about twelve millions, and permanently increased on fifteen millions."

PRINCE AVISUGAWA-NO-MIYA, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese army, arrived at Yokohama Oct. 9, and on the following day, at the request of the Japanese naval authorities, the *Tennessee* participated with the foreign men-of-war lying in the harbor, in dressing ship, manning yards and saluting with twenty-one guns, as the Prince, with his large retinue, landed on his way to Tokio.

THE President has sent to the Senate this week the following nominations: Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin to be passed assistant engineer, and the following named cadets to be assistant engineers: Frank H. Bailey, William Cowles, George S. Willets, William L. Cathcart, Walter F. Worthington, William N. Little, Theodore F. Burgdorff, William R. King, Edward R. Freeman, George H. T. Babbitt, Frank H. Eldridge, Alberto De Ruiz, William B. Boggs and Charles C. Kleckner.

A NEW naval uniform is proposed, with the idea, we suppose, that when the naval officers get their back pay they will have no other use for the money except to purchase new peacock's feathers for their personal adornment. There is a minority report on

the subject, and the secretary is likely to pigeon-hole the whole matter. If any minor changes in the present uniform are necessary, such as the abolition of shoulder straps, substituting the insignia of rank on the collar—the abolition of gold lace on the trousers, and the adoption of a body coat with epaulettes for ordinary dress occasions, while the present full dress is kept for grand occasions—it can be accomplished simply by an order from the secretary.

A JOINT resolution has been presented in the Senate authorizing Commander Edmund O. Matthews, U. S. N., to accept a gilt teapot, of native manufacture and trifling value, presented by the Emperor of Siam as a souvenir. A resolution has also been offered in the House of Representatives to allow Lieut. D. F. Tozier, of the steamer *Dix*, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, to accept from Gen. MacMahon, President of the Republic of France, a gold medal, in recognition of his gallant services in saving the French bark *Peabody*, aground February 28, 1877, off Horn Island, Mississippi Sound, Gulf of Mexico. Joint resolutions have also been introduced authorizing Rear-Admiral Reynolds to accept a present from the King of Siam and Rear-Admiral Almy a decoration from the King of Hawaii.

REAR-ADMIRAL WM. E. LE ROY writes to the Navy Department from Villefranche, under date of Oct. 25, that on the 23d of that month he had the honor to receive on board the *Trenton*, with the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, His Excellency the Duc Decazes; Monsieur Darcy, Prefect of the Department; General Courson de Villeneuve, commanding the District; Monsieur Polonnais, mayor of Villefranche, and a number of gentlemen accompanying them. The Minister remarked that it was his first visit to our national vessels, and expressed himself much pleased with his examination of the *Trenton* and his reception on board. By invitation of the Prefect, Monsieur Darcy, Rear-Admiral LeRoy with his staff met him in the evening at dinner at the Prefecture at Nice. His Excellency, the Minister, and many other distinguished officials, both French and foreign, being present.

THE *Palos*, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Wise, arrived at Ningpo, China, Sept. 22, from Wenchow, one of the new open commercial ports. Very little change in its commercial prospects had taken place since the port was first visited. Trade was paralyzed by the enforcement of stringent and heavy "lekin"—the great barrier against commercial prosperity. The port is well situated to draw a large tea trade, and there is a large uncultivated tea district in the rear. Tea which occupies ten and thirteen days in transit to Foochow can be brought to Wenchow by water in half the time, but the channels seem to be under the control of the local magistrates, whose interests send it to Foochow. The place can hardly ever be more than a tea depot of transhipment to either Shanghai or Foochow. A very clever coinage of the Mexican sun dollar has been discovered in Tai-Chow, about 50 miles up the coast, and quite a number put in circulation in Wenchow. The alloy contains a quantity of brass. The dollar is at about 20 per cent. discount. The *Palos* expected to leave Ningpo for Foochow and the Cheesan Islands about Sept. 28, and to be in Shanghai about Oct. 5.

MR. STEWART SANDERSON, of Shelby, Orleans county, New York, in a memorial to Congress, says that after twenty-seven years' study of the subject he has come to the conclusion that a steam ram can be built with sufficient power to force all maritime nations to withdraw their war vessels. His plan, therefore, is to order the Secretary of the Navy to arm and equip for action the best iron-clad gunboat owned by the United States, and to invest a sum equal to its cost in the construction of one or more steam rams in accordance with the best plan that can be devised.

When everything is ready, he proposes that a battle shall be ordered between the iron-clad gunboat and the ram in the offing of some convenient harbor, so that the people can see if the steam ram will be able to sink and destroy the iron-clad vessel before the latter can be brought near enough to shore to bombard any seaport town or city. If the ram is successful, he thinks that the exhibition will compel all nations to lay by the gun, suspend the building of seaport fortifications, and disband their armies.

A COMMUNICATION from the Secretary of the Navy has been received by the Senate in response to resolution calling for information regarding the medical examination of naval candidates for promotion. Mr. Thompson states that the Department's order of Aug. 7, 1869, directed the medical examining boards to "cease making personal inspection of the body" after the candidate for promotion "has attained the grade of ensign," but required them to refer to the records of the Department and of the Medical Bureau to ascertain the candidate's condition of health, and also required all candidates to certify on their honor that they were physically qualified. This order was revoked by the order of March 10, 1875, which still required the certificate of the candidate as well as a reference to the records, etc., and provided "that all unnecessary personal inspection of the body should be avoided," but when necessary the boards were empowered to make such inspection as should be deemed satisfactory. The Secretary says that he has no knowledge of any instance in which the Board of Medical Examiners have failed to perform their duty

in conformity to law, and that in his judgment no such instance exists, because none such have been brought to his notice. He is therefore of opinion that no additional legislation is necessary for the purpose indicated.

THE *Plymouth* sailed from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 14, for St. Thomas, West Indies, San Juan, Porto Rico, Puerto Plata, St. Domingo and Aspinwall, to remain there ten days and thence proceed to Havans, under sail; from thence to Key West, and there to report her arrival by telegraph, and if not otherwise ordered to proceed to Port Royal, S. C., and then to Hampton Roads, Va. At Puerto Plata the commanding officer of the *Plymouth*, Captain Barrett, is ordered to investigate a case of imprisonment of a Mr. Lithgow, an American citizen since appointed Vice-Consul at that place, who, from the best authenticated statements furnished the Department of State was kept imprisoned for several days and then discharged without receiving any reason for his imprisonment or apology therefor. The following is a list of the officers of the *Plymouth*: Captain—Edward Barrett, commanding. Lieutenant Commander—F. A. Cook, executive officer. Lieutenants—Charles H. Stockton, navigator; Willie Swift and George W. Tyler. Masters—Samuel L. Graham and Boynton Leach. Ensigns—S. W. B. Diehl. Midshipmen—S. Jenkins, A. W. Rollins and S. Blount Mallory. Cadet Midshipmen—H. M. Domburgh and P. Van Horn Lonsdale. Surgeon—E. S. Matthews. Assistant Surgeon—J. C. Byrnes. Paymaster—F. H. Arms. Engineers—Chief, W. G. Buchlor; Assistants, Henry Herway and H. Evans Frick. First Lieutenant of Marines—H. Clay Cochran. Captain's Clerk—Gilbert J. Marbury. Paymaster's Clerk—Theo. W. Arms. Boatswain—Wm. Manning. Gunner—Moses A. Lane. Carpenter—Wm. Carter. Sailmaker—Samuel Boutwell.

DESPATCHES by mail from Yokohama, dated Oct. 12, report that Asiatic cholera was quite prevalent on the Asiatic station. In a despatch from Comdr. Perkins of the *Ashuelot*, Cheefoo, Sept. 27, he states that lately they had been having quite cool weather, and that the disease was rapidly decreasing at the northern ports. With the precautionary measures adopted, he felt no anxiety about the epidemic, and the health of all on board the *Ashuelot* was good. The latest reports from the board of health of Yokohama show a decided decrease in the number of deaths as well as of new cases. Rear-Admiral Patterson reports that the purifying influences of a typhoon experienced at Yokohama Oct. 11, with accompanying heavy rains, would doubtless check the further extension of the epidemic, and its complete disappearance could be reasonably looked for in a very short time. There had been no cases on any of the vessels on the station except three on the *Ranger*. William Simpson, ship's cook of that vessel, died Sept. 14. The two other cases had recovered. On the 5th Oct. Comdr. Manley telegraphed to Yokohama, from Nagasaki, that the health of all on board the *Ranger* was good, and that the epidemic was abating on shore. A partial quarantine had been established on board all the vessels, and every precaution adopted to secure immunity from the epidemic. The disease seemed to be quite limited in all the ports where it had appeared, and to be confined almost entirely to certain districts and the native population.

REAR-ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON issued the following order on assuming command of the Asiatic Station:

ASIAN STATION.
U. S. FLAG SHIP TENNESSEE (2D RATE).
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, October 4, 1877.

General Order No. 1. In obedience to the orders of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, I have this day assumed command of the United States forces on the Asiatic Station.

My personal staff will be: Captain Jonathan Young, U. S. N., commanding the flag ship, chief of staff; Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., flag lieutenant; Lieutenant Richard G. Davenport, U. S. N., aid and fleet signal officer; Oscar G. Sawyer, secretary; Midshipmen Geo. C. Foulk and Benjamin Tappan, aids; D. W. Patterson, fleet clerk.

The general staff will consist of Chief Engineer Charles H. Loring, U. S. N.; Medical Inspector David Kindlberger, U. S. N.; Paymaster J. A. Smith, U. S. N.; Captain Richard S. Collum, U. S. M. C.

All regulations and orders of my predecessor will remain in force until otherwise directed.

T. H. PATTERSON,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding U. S. force on the
Asiatic Station.

Rear-Admiral Patterson reached Yokohama Oct. 3. Upon hoisting his flag it was saluted by the Russian flagship *Bayonne*, the German frigate *Elisabeth*, and the English corvette *Modeste*, and subsequently the customary calls were interchanged with the foreign naval commanders. In a despatch of Oct. 12, at Yokohama, Rear-Admiral Patterson announces that as soon as the health of the ports permits, the *Monocacy* and *Alert* would be ordered to Yokohama, and then they, with the *Tennessee*, would proceed to Shini-gawa, the port of Tokio, for the purpose of paying an official visit to the Mikado and the United States minister. Subsequently the *Tennessee* would visit Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy and Hong Kong. The *Alert* would remain at Yokohama during the absence of the flagship. The *Monocacy* will be despatched from Shanghai to Bangkok, touching at intermediate ports.

REAR-ADMIRAL GEO. H. PREBLE, in an official despatch dated at Valparaiso, Oct. 2, reports his arrival in the *Omaha*, the day previous, at that port, last from Coquimbo—officers and crew all well. He proposed to sail direct for Callao Oct. 22, expecting to reach there about Nov. 1. On the way down from

Callao, the *Omaha* touched at Pisco, San Juan, Arica, Iquique, Mexillones de Bolivia, Caldera and Coquimbo. Rear-Adm'l. Preble reports that since leaving Callao but five American merchant vessels had been seen—three of which were at Valparaiso. From some unexplained cause (excepting in the Guano ports) American merchants seem to have completely relinquished the profitable carrying trade of the coast to British, French and German sailing vessels and British steamers, and the American whaling fleet, which formerly enlivened these seas, no longer has any existence. The whaling on the coast is principally under the Chilean flag. At Arica, August 23, Lieutenant Clarkson and Aest.-Surgeon Bagg were detached by orders of the Department, and left by the P. S. N. Co.'s steamer for the north. At Iquique the Peruvian gunboat *Pilcomayo* was at anchor, and on 26th Aug. the prefect of the province of Tarapaca visited the *Omaha* and was received with the usual honors and saluted on leaving. Salutes were exchanged with the Chilean ironclad ram *Blanco Encalada* at Mexillones de Bolivia. This vessel was built in England by Mr. Reed, about two years ago, and is a fine casemated ship with all the modern improvements, has a double iron hull with water-tight compartments, and is sheathed with wood covered with zinc plates. The wooden sheathing is not calked, the seams being left open to allow of galvanic action between the zinc and iron to keep her bottom clean. Has twin screws and two compound engines. Her full speed, using 40 tons of coal a day, is 13 knots, and she stows 350 tons coal in her bunkers; is barque rigged, steers by steam, has a steam capstan and can fire her guns by electricity. Her guns are in a fixed casemate protected by — inches of iron, something like monitor's turret, and can fire two of her six heavy rifled guns ahead and two astern on a line with her keel; has great beam and spacious and finely furnished quarters for her officers. A sister ship, the *Admiral Cochrane*, is in England, where she has been sent to have her bottom covered with wood and zinc, which is considered a success. At Coquimbo, H. B. M. ship *Amethyst* was at anchor, and salutes were exchanged. The *Amethyst* is a screw corvette, composite built, of 1,890 tons, 14 rifled 68 pds., two of which can be fired ahead and two astern in a line with her keel; has compound engines, stows 250 tons of coal, and can steam 3,600 miles at a moderate rate. H. B. M. steam sloop *Osprey* arrived at Coquimbo Sept. 17, from England. All the men of war on the station have wire standing rigging. Visits were exchanged at Coquimbo with the Governor of the Province and salutes given to him. On Sept. 18, the anniversary of the Declaration of Chilean Independence, by invitation of the Governor, Rear-Adm'l. Preble, with such officers of the *Omaha* as could be spared, in conjunction with the officers of H. B. M.'s ships, attended services in church. The ship was dressed, and a salute of 21 guns fired in honor of the occasion.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 8.—Lieutenant John V. B. Bleeker, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 1st December, for instruction in ordnance duty.

Chief Engineers E. D. Robie, E. J. Whittaker and George W. Magee, to Washington to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for temporary duty, on the completion of which they will return to New York and resume their former duties.

Mate Hugh Kuhl, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Assistant Surgeon D. O. Lewis, to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

NOVEMBER 9.—Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Read and Master James W. Graydon, to examination preliminary to promotion.

Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

Assistant Engineer Albert F. Dixon, to examination preliminary to promotion.

NOVEMBER 10.—Assistant Engineer J. S. K. Reeves, to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 1st December for special duty.

NOVEMBER 12.—Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton, to the *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, La.

NOVEMBER 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer H. S. Ross, to experimental duty at New York under Chief Engineer Isherwood.

Assistant Engineers F. J. Hoffman and A. V. Zane, to special duty at Chester, Pa., under Chief Engineer David Smith.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 8.—Lieutenant E. L. Amory, from duty connected with the Second Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, from the Tennessee or her departure for the United States, and will remain attached to the Asiatic Station as fleet engineer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from special duty in connection with the Nicaraguan Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon James C. Byrnes, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Plymouth, at Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon A. C. Hefflinger, from the Plymouth, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

Midshipman Fidello S. Carter has reported his return home, having been detached from the Marlon on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 9.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. L. D. Borthwick, from the Vandals, and ordered to the Trenton.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird, from the Trenton, and ordered to the Vandals.

NOVEMBER 10.—Lieutenant George Talcott has reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., having been detached from the Ranger, Asiatic Station, on the 5th October, and has been placed on sick leave.

Midshipman York Noell has reported his return home, having been detached from the Alliance, European Station, on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 12.—Rear-Admiral John L. Worden has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the European Station on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Keyser has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Onward, South Pacific Station, on the 8th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman F. J. Milligan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Alliance, European Station, on the 5th October, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. C. Whitehead, from the Rio Bravo, Brownsville, Texas, and placed on waiting orders from the 11th November.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. M. Preston, from the *Canonicus*, at New Orleans, and ordered to settle accounts.

NOVEMBER 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney, from experimental duty at New York, and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*.

COMMISSIONED.

N. J. R. Patch to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from March 9, 1878.

Francis C. Dade to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from October 24, 1859.

David H. Macomb to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from September 21, 1860.

Wm. S. Stamm to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from July 29, 1861.

Edward D. Robie to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from July 30, 1861.

George R. Johnson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from July 31, 1861.

Wm. B. Brooks, to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from August 1, 1861.

John W. Moore to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from August 5, 1861.

Thomas Williamson to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Commander from August 5, 1861.

James B. Kimball to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander from August 5, 1861.

Wm. J. Lamdin to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant-Commander from October 1, 1861.

Richard M. Bartleman to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy with the relative rank of Lieutenant Commander from Oct. 28, 1861.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Earl English, attached to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for three weeks from the 10th November.

To Lieutenant Wm. H. Turner, attached to the Naval Signal Office, Washington, for two weeks from the 11th November, with permission to apply for extension.

To Mate H. Nielsen, for one month from the 15th December.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas F. Wade, from the November 3, 1877.

Assistant Engineer Wm. H. Platt, from November 3, 1877.

Carpenter Wm. F. Laighton, from November 13, 1877.

ORDERS REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant E. L. Amory, detaching him from light-house duty have been revoked and he will continue on that duty.

The orders of 20th August last, detaching Passed Assistant Engineer G. W. Melville from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, and ordering him home to the Alert, have been revoked and he will resume duties on the Tennessee.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen J. S. Garland, W. B. Whittlesey and Geo E. Harrison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Examining and Retiring Boards of which Vice-Admiral Rowan is president have been adjourned until the 20th January.

Assistant Surgeons John H. Hall and Lucien G. Heneberger have passed satisfactory examinations for promotion to Passed Assistant Surgeons.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending November 14, 1877:

Charles Smith, seaman, October 31, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

(From the Alta California.)

A COSTLY NAVAL BLUNDER.

SECRETARY THOMPSON exhibits a laudable desire to place the vessels of our Navy in a condition to successfully cope with those of any foreign power, and his attention has been particularly directed toward the celebrated iron-clad *Puritan*, now being built at Chester, Pennsylvania, by the firm of John Roach and Son, of the *City of Peking* and *City of Tokio* notoriety. In order that correct results might be ascertained relative to this iron-clad, a Board consisting of Chief Engineer Henderson and Naval Constructors Steele and Fernald, were appointed to calculate the cost of completing this vessel in all respects ready for sea. At the time the committee began their work the frame was completed, nine-tenths of the plating completed, the boilers were being built, and such progress made that the work could be finished for \$1,417,642. There had already been paid on her \$362,000, which would make her cost \$1,779,642, exclusive of ordnance, equipment, provision and general outfit. The Board, in recommending her completion, asserted that "the Government would have a vessel designed by Isaiah Ransom, U. S. N., which when completed, will be the most powerful vessel ever owned by the United States Government, and equal in strength of attack and resistance to any yet built by foreign powers." Mr. Thompson's intention was to ask Congress at the coming session for the sum required to finish the *Puritan*, and in order to give to the country all the facts about this wonderful and powerful vessel, ordered a Board of experienced officers, with the most specific instructions, to examine the plans in all their details and report the exact condition of the vessel. The Board consisted of Admiral Mullany, Commander McCormick, Naval Constructors Webb, Wilson and Hichborn and three Chief Engineers—Stewart, Smith and McElmell. This Board, after a thorough investigation covering nearly three months, submitted their report, which has caused great uneasiness and mortification in the Navy Department. The report goes on to state that "the *Puritan* was designed by Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, assisted by William L. Hanscom, his brother, and superintended by Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald (their nephew); that the vessel is required to float on an even keel, and to settle only one foot by the stern when the coal bunkers and boilers are full or empty. They find that the displacement of the ship to the top of the wooden deck at the side is 7,057 tons. The displacement at the proposed draught is 5,975 tons. The total weight when ready for sea is 7,070 tons." From the above it is readily seen that the displacement and weight of the vessel are so near the same that her deck would be down to the water's edge, when it was intended to be thirty inches above water, and proves the *Puritan* a failure. This information astounded the Secretary, and his Bureau officers were immediately called for consultation. In the meantime the ex-Secretary and ex-chief constructors had heard of their mistake, and were concocting schemes to cover up their blunder. Therefore when the Secretary presented this serious matter before the Board, Mr. Easby, the present chief constructor, and some other secret friend of the late

Board (to whitewash) should be ordered. The Secretary's advisers, not thinking any of their number interested in covering up the failure of their predecessors, in their innocence consented, and a third Board was appointed, consisting of Commodore Stephens, Naval Constructors Fernald and Boush, Engineers Smith and Allen, Prof. Thurston and Captain Eades. Fernald, being the Superintendent, was certainly out of his place on this Board. This Board has not yet reported, and great curiosity is manifested as to how it will make feasible the floating of 7,070 tons weight on 5,975 tons displacement. The blunder of 1,095 tons less than the displacement was calculated to be so serious as to preclude the possibility of having the vessel made approximately to conform to the original plan. The probable reduction in the thickness of her armor, turrets and guns will make her even less efficient than the iron-clad of the old *Amphitrite* class. The original *Puritan* was built by John Ericson in 1864, and although never completed cost \$1,987,231.43. Isaiah Hanscom in 1876 "designed" a new *Puritan*, which he desired Messrs. John Roach and Son to build out of the old hull, and for which they have received nearly \$400,000. Thus far, it will be noticed, \$2,387,000 has been expended on this vessel, yet there is no sign nor certainty of what she will resemble when in a century or two hence she is completed. As there are four other monitors building after the "design" of Isaiah Hanscom, namely, the *Amphitrite*, *Miantonomah*, *Monadnock* and *Terror*, it would be well for Congress to ascertain if some one has not dropped an important figure in the calculation, and if so, a further outlay of at least two million dollars could be saved.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL INVENTION.

DURING the past week we received the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: You are cordially invited to visit me at my office to inspect a large working model of an ocean vessel, and receive a description thereof demonstrating the fact that a vessel can be propelled through the convenience of suitable machinery, by the never-failing motion of the vessel derived from the action of the sea, without any expenditure whatever for cost of power, and at an average speed superseding the ocean steam vessels, without any risk of fire, explosion or derangement in the maintenance and working of costly and complicated steam machinery. The time you will spend in acquainting and identifying yourself with this startling progress in the propulsion of vessels and ocean traffic will undoubtedly be as profitable as it will be interesting to you as a thinking man, familiar with the revolutions and benefits to mankind created by the many mighty inventions of the 19th century, all of which are not superior to the present discovery of the costless propulsion of vessels, combined with speed, safety and power, far out-distancing what the most powerful steam machinery can effect. Yourself and friends should not fail to embrace the present opportunity of receiving an ocular proof and scientific explanation of the working of a discovery the magnitude and value of which has not been equalled by the foresight and intelligence of man. Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you personally at my office at an early date, I remain, yours, very respectfully,

"HENRY GERNER, late Captain of Engineers, Mechanical and Civil Engineer, Attorney and Expert in Patent Cases, 24 Barclay street, corner of Church."

It must be admitted that such a letter as this was enough to stir the even tenor of the editorial pulse, and cause the editorial eyes to be dazzled with glimpses of the possible future of Mr. Gerner's invention. Two blocks take but a short time to walk, and we were soon in Mr. Gerner's sanctum, inspecting the model and receiving the explanation. Mr. Gerner had two models, one of a boat afloat in a pail of water, the other of part of a ship not afloat.

The floating model had a flat platform attached to a frame under the stern at the end of the keel and moving freely. It might be called a sort of horizontal rudder working up and down instead of from side to side. This model had a very deep keel, and a section of the keel was moveable on a hinge. It hung down, also like a rudder, but set in a different direction. The hinged keel and the stern platform were each connected by gearing with a pendulum on the deck of the model.

Then Mr. Gerner rocked the model in water, and naturally enough the pendulums rocked, just as the tiller of a drifting vessel rocks in a tide-way.

Mr. Gerner then took us to the big model not floating and showed a bigger platform and hinged keel, but the gearing of these affairs ran to a set of multiplying cog wheels in the midst of the model connected with a screw propeller. Then Mr. Gerner did not rock the model. No. He took hold of the platform and the hinged keel in succession and he rocked them. As he rocked, the wheels went round and the screw with them. Then Mr. Gerner informed us that this was the greatest invention of the age, that by this rocking motion with a Cunard steamer of three thousand tons he could get nine thousand horse-power, and the more the ship rocked the more power would be developed. Then Mr. Gerner waited.

We mildly ventured to ask if he had ever tested his theory on a boat. Mr. Gerner had. How much speed had he attained? Mr. Gerner had not measured—thought it a matter of no importance. He had satisfied himself that he had the power and that was enough. He had tried his system on a pilot boat, not with the screw machinery, but with the pendulums and they had moved. But he had not yet tried the machine? No. It was not necessary. Any one could do that. The first engineers had pronounced his invention a grand success—but no one had yet offered to build a steamship and try the plan. With that we quitted Mr. Gerner, reflecting on perpetual motion and the Keely motor, but hardly convinced that Mr. Gerner would ever make his ship move to any practical purpose.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1871.

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THE ARMY BILL DEBATE.

THE course of the debate on the Army Appropriation Bill in the House of Representatives during the past week indicates a strange state of feeling in some members of the House, and it bodes ill for the future tranquillity and economical government of the country if this spirit is permitted by the conservative members of Congress to dominate the policy of the nation. We have given at some length the more noteworthy speeches of the debate, but are forced to omit some of the most absurd on account of their length.

The debate revealed the fact that instead of two parties in the Legislature, as heretofore, each with its own well defined policy, there are at least half a dozen, and that all are pulling different ways. The cries of economy and retrenchment that distinguished the lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress have to a large extent died away, having become somewhat wearisome to the typical Congressman, as implying an absence of spoils to which he is unaccustomed. Instead of the united House and united Senate of last February, each resolute and determined in its stand, we find a chaos of conflicting interests and passions in the branch that first takes up the Army Bill, leading to some surprising results.

It is noticeable that all the debate arises on purely extraneous matters, and springs from an essentially vicious practice in legislation, that of tacking on general enactments to particular clauses of a bill merely intended to provide money for current expenses. The first dispute arises over an item of only \$75,000 for the recruiting service, which is made the pretext for several amendments, in the shape of "provisos," that the Army shall not be increased beyond certain numbers of men, according to the fancies of different gentlemen. One member from Kentucky moves to reduce the Army to 15,000 men, and arrogantly announces that he shall call for the yeas and nays on the amendment, so as to put members on record before the country on the subject of so-called "retrenchment." Another gentleman—from Texas—wants to virtually turn all the Army into cavalry by a proviso of his own, with the understanding that it shall be sent to Texas, and in the idea that it can be done without expense. As the

debate goes on, member after member airs his rhetoric on the subject of the Army with a noble disregard for the dry domain of facts that is positively refreshing, and none of them seem to wish to get at the facts, or to regard them when offered. The only member in the whole debate who shows any knowledge of the real state of the Army is the chairman of the committee on Military Affairs, and he receives but scant attention. It becomes necessary in the course of the debate to spread on the face of the Congressional Record at an expense of several hundreds of dollars the same list of stations of the Army which could have been obtained in any weekly issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, at a cost of fifteen cents. The only difference that is apparent on the face of the two lists is that the JOURNAL account is the most compact for reference. A gentleman from Michigan insists before the whole House that all the cavalry regiments in the Army are in Texas, and almost refuses to be convinced by the member from Montana, who suggests that there are a few cavalrymen up his way. A gentleman from New York makes a little mistake of some three millions in reckoning the amounts of former Army appropriation bills, and declines to admit his error to a member who was on the Appropriation Committee in the year referred to when he mildly corrects him. A purposeless and involved debate ensues over the number of men in the Adjutant-General's report and the "total effective" as announced by the General of the Army. Members of Congress, utterly unused to military reports, and confused by the mention of "extra and daily duty men," are convinced that there is some fraud somewhere, when they find that out of 22,000 men on the rolls not more than 19,000 are carrying muskets or carbines. The fact that clerks, orderlies, workmen and others must either be taken from the ranks or paid citizen's wages in order that the Army may be fed and transported, does not enter the civilian's mind, but has been so often of late spread abroad in the press through the published testimony of the General of the Army and other officers, that it would seem there were no excuse for a congressman, attending to his legitimate business, to neglect the acquisition of such knowledge. The main fact, however, apparent on the face of the whole debate, was that a large proportion of the members who spoke on the subject expressed nothing but their own prejudices and crude ideas, generally regardless of facts, and frequently declining to listen to facts when presented.

This would be a sufficiently disheartening state of things but for two circumstances: the silent men, who do not speak but vote, generally voted right. One of the most eloquent pleas yet delivered in favor of the Army came from the Democratic delegate from Montana, which is so pertinent to the issue that we print it entire in this week's JOURNAL.

The member from Montana speaks true but bitter words about the injustice done to the Army by men not only ignorant of its needs but declining to inform themselves thereon. His speech, taken in connection with the others, calls to mind many truths which are too often forgot now-a-days, above all others the injustice of calling on a debate of this character over the details of an appropriation bill to provide for the expenses of a force constituted by already existing law. The House meanwhile fights on, and passes its bill with an unconstitutional amendment appended to one of its clauses, dictating the stations of four regiments of cavalry and reducing the Army to 20,000 men: and the clause amended in this manner was one appropriating a certain sum of money to buy horses. For the ingenuity which slipped in this clause unperceived and enabled it to be carried through a misunderstanding of its terms by the same men who had already twice voted down the same proposition added to the recruiting clause, we are indebted to Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania.

It is true that the bill as passed, with all its crudities and absurdities, is likely to undergo modification in the Senate, and that the worst clauses will be stricken out, involving a conference committee. In the meantime, the Army is without pay. While callous Congressmen, ignorant or wilfully careless of the trials of the Army, talk and wrangle

over amendments and substitutes, the soldiers suffer in silence, out on the frontier in cold and heat, and all they know is that since last June the United States Government has failed to keep its contract to them, and they have had to live on broken promises.

The end of all this business is not hard to predict. Either of two things will happen. The Army must be increased to the limits required to make it a fit instrument to sustain law and order, or next summer will show that retrenchment at any price may be poor economy. Not a month passed last summer, after the Army had been reduced by the failure of its appropriation bill, before a wide spread industrial riot, an Indian war, and Mexican insults to the United States, followed one after the other as if to remind us how near to danger we were at all times. Had it not been for the fact that the President and Senate refused to listen to the dictation of the House, and retained the Army as authorized by law, we might to day be struggling with a new revolution, more terrible than the Civil war of 1861, because not capable of localization. That the danger of such a revolution is not passed is shown by one significant fact. All the Congressmen who voted to cut down the Army, if they spoke at all, ranted about the so-called "rights of the workingman," and identified themselves shamelessly in spirit with those Communistic incendiaries and murderers who laid Pittsburgh ashes and terrorized nearly half of the Union not four months since. Without exception, these men made the same hypocritical argument about the antagonism of capital and labor which has caused so many bloody riots the world over. If the Army is cut down by their votes it is well that the country should remember, when our next rebellion comes, as come it will, to whom we are indebted for the peril of the country. These men embody the spirit of lawlessness and disorder against the most faithful guardian of the law, the Army.

The latest despatches indicate that the penny wise pound foolish economists of the lower house will not be permitted to destroy the Army without some struggle. The Democratic correspondent of the New York *World* writes from Washington, that there is already a conflict between the two houses on the Army Appropriation Bill. It came into the Senate on Wednesday, Nov. 14, from the committee, with the standard of the Army omitted, so that it can be recruited, if need be, to its maximum of 25,000 men, and the clause requiring four full regiments of cavalry on the Texan border was also struck out. In lieu of the latter the President is left free to order so many troops there as he may deem proper. The committee hold, it is understood, that the House clause locating a certain number of troops anywhere is an infringement of the power of the Executive, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and is therefore unconstitutional. The committee do not recommend any increase in the amounts voted by the House, but on the contrary propose reductions of \$50,000 in the item for the conversion of smoothbores to rifled-cannon; \$50,000 in the amount for hospitals and \$500 in the appropriation for the office of the Commanding General.

We congratulate the Army on the stand taken by the Senate.

Another despatch from Washington says that the two Senators from Texas, in their speeches in the Senate on the Rio Grande trouble, plainly indicated that they will not be found voting for a reduction of the Army. It is probable the Texas members of the House are glad that the Senate will pass the bill as they desired to have it passed in the House, and as they could have had it passed had they not yielded at the last moment.

The Senate Committee recommend the insertion in the place of the mandatory provision concerning the use of troops in Texas, of the following clause: "Cavalry regiments may be recruited to 100 men in each company, and kept as near as practicable to that number; and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas."

The Senate on Thursday passed the Army Appropriation Bill with amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and also an amendment providing that the Army shall not be recruited beyond 25,000 men instead of 20,000, as authorized by the House of Representatives.

WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the following statement of the account of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the CUSTER massacre. The vouchers for expenditures are receipts signed in duplicate by the recipients of the money. The small amount of interest allowed by the Trust Company in which the money was deposited shows how promptly it was distributed. The report has been delayed by the non receipt of one or two vouchers:

Winfield S. Hancock and William C. Church, Trustees, in account with the Widows' Relief Fund.

Dr.	Cr.
To subscriptions received as per acknowledgments in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, August 5, 1876, to June 15, 1877...\$14,019 60	By cash paid widows and orphans of officers \$7,476 50
To cash received for interest from United States Trust Co. \$33 48	By cash paid widows and orphans of enlisted men 5,772 48
Less amount acknowledged in ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL, Sept. 2, and Dec. 2, 1876, and included in above. 33 73	By cash disbursed through Lt.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan \$10 00
	By cash Sundry expenses 9 42
	\$14,068 35
	\$14,068 35

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, NEW YORK, November 1, 1877.

I certify that I have carefully examined the itemized statement of the receipts, and the vouchers for disbursements, as summarized in the above account, and found the same to be correct.

(Signed) Q. A. GILLMORE,

Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen., U. S. A.

In closing this account we can only say that could our readers of the two Services know the peace and comfort brought into many a desolate household by their generous gifts they would feel amply repaid. The whole course of the Widows' Relief Fund and the large proportion contributed by the enlisted men are an honor to the Services, and show that the American Army is in its truest sense a band of brothers.

THE House on Tuesday last passed without amendment the bill "to provide for certain deficiencies in the pay of the Navy and the pay of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes." It was reported to the Senate on Wednesday and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and will no doubt speedily become a law. It appropriates for the pay due for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, \$1,446,688.16; for amount due SELIGMAN Bros., London, \$31,953.48; "for miscellaneous claims arising upon arrears of pay," \$150,000; for naval hospital fund, \$50,000; pay of Marine Corps, \$45,219.58. In all, \$2,003,861.27. There was no debate on the bill itself, all accepting it as it came from Secretary THOMPSON,

who seems to have secured the confidence of both sides of the House in his integrity and fairness. The only controversy was as to the actions of his predecessor, who was charged by Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, with having illegally devoted appropriations for pay to other uses. Mr. ROBESON was defended by Mr. HALE, of Maine, and Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts. Mr. HALE explained that "the pay fund of the Navy of the United States has been made the pack-horse upon which everything has ridden; and when the reckoning day came it has been found time and again that the funds of the bureaus had all been expended, that there was not a dollar left, and so the pay fund had to suffer. For instance, if a vessel needs repairs and \$25,000 needs to be expended, if the paymaster has to his credit \$100,000, he would expend that \$25,000 for the repairs and charge it to his pay fund. If the equipment fund needed \$10,000, or if the Ordnance Bureau needs an expenditure, the paymaster would pay it out of the pay fund. If pestilence broke out among the crew and medical stores were needed, the paymaster would pay for them out of that pay fund, and so much would he reduce the fund."

Mr. HALE assured Mr. BLOUNT that "if he were to scrutinize from cellar to garret every dollar of appropriation that has been given during the seven years of the administration of the late Secretary for the pay of the Navy, there could not be found a single dollar of all the millions of money that passed through his hands that has been appropriated to any purpose outside of the maintenance of the American Navy in a proper manner." This may be literally true, and yet it did not satisfy Mr. BLOUNT, and will not satisfy the Navy as to the honest administration of naval affairs by Mr. ROBESON.

An Army officer writes us:

As promised in a communication to you a few weeks since, I inclose some scores made by my company at target practice. Since I sent you the letter referred to, I have learned that I did not then know much about Creedmoor targets, and that my men cannot shoot quite so well as I then supposed they could. At that time I had never seen a Creedmoor target. A regulation target for 500 yards is almost twice as large as that which is used at Creedmoor, and I find that a man may easily make 100 per cent. on the Army target when he will fail to make 50 per cent. according to the Creedmoor system. But the Creedmoor system is much superior to the other. It has enabled me to discover defects in the Springfield rifle, the existence of which I had not before suspected, and I am confident that it will develop better marksmen than the others.

We are glad to see, from this and many other indications that reach us daily, that Army officers of the line are becoming alive to the importance of rifle practice to the future of the Army. The day when rifle practice is taken up systematically by the Army and pursued on the modern system, uniform with that in use elsewhere, we shall see astonishing results in the improvement of the precision of infantry fire. Already the small bore shots of the United States have attained a world wide reputation for marksmanship, and our volunteer troops, especially in California, have developed wonderful results with the Army rifle. There is no reason why, when our infantry officers devote their time and attention to the subject, a standard of perfection should not be reached in the Army of America that has never yet been attempted.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

THE ARMY BILL DEBATE.

THE course of the National Legislature during the past week has been unusually interesting to officers of both Services on account of the discussion of the Army and Navy bills.

It was on Thursday, Nov. 8, that the discussion was opened in the House of Representatives by Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, who moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the consideration of H. R. 902, being the Army Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, which had been made the special order for the day. The bill was first read in extenso before the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair. On motion of Mr. Atkins the committee rose and reported back to the House to fix the time to be consumed in the debate, and the House limited the general debate to a period of two hours, with the ordinary provision for five minute speeches on amendments under the rules of the House. Mr. Atkins addressed the House in support of the bill. After a short preamble he stated the purpose of the bill as follows:

Our duties are plain. The law requires that we shall make appropriations to support the Army. It is unnecessary to discuss or argue that proposition. The statement of the proposition carries along with it its own argument, and one that in my opinion is conclusive.

I wish now to call the attention of the committee to the estimates for this appropriation. The estimates as submitted to us by the War Department for the present fiscal year were \$30,516,756.50. We have provided in this bill for the sum of \$23,763,000 as the appropriation for the present fiscal year. Last year the estimate was \$31,986,935.90, the amount appropriated was \$25,067,167.90. But the estimate included twenty-five hundred cavalry. For that there was an additional amount appropriated, running up the general aggregate of the appropriation for last year to \$27,624,567.90. There is besides a deficiency, for which an estimate has been sent to this House, for the item of transportation, amounting to \$1,300,000; making in all \$29,824,567.90 the entire sum appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, which is in excess of the appropriation which this bill makes of \$23,763,000.

There is only one item in this bill in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Department which has not been in former appropriation bills for the Army; and that item which has been agreed to by the committee is the sum of \$50,000 for the conversion of smooth-bore cannon into rifled cannon. The committee thought as we had about one thousand perhaps twelve hundred smooth-bore guns, called Rodman guns, that are now idle and are of no service to the Government, we had better make the appropriation to begin the experiment of converting them into rifled cannon to be of service in the case of foreign war. This will convert about twenty-five guns at a cost of about \$2,000 per gun; and when converted they will be as fine guns as there are in the world, as they are eight-inch calibre, almost equal in calibre to the Krupp gun or the Armstrong gun.

I come now to the items of decrease below the last appropriation. The principal item is in the pay. The reduction is \$1,711,175 below the last appropriation. In the matter of subsistence the reduction is \$330,400; in the matter of barracks and quarters, the reduction is \$50,000. There are about five thousand buildings connected with barracks and quarters of the United States Army. In the item of regular supplies the decrease is \$266,000; in the item of incidental expenses, \$50,000; in the purchase of horses, \$287,500. Here there is a very large reduction. The reason is that, when the twenty-five hundred cavalry which was provided for the Sioux war was disbanded on the 1st of July last, the horses were left over, and consequently there is not the necessity for so many horses for that arm of the Service.

The decrease in the matter of transportation is only \$50,000. It seemed to me, and I suppose it would seem to the House, that there ought to have been a greater reduction on that item. But, sir, we have the highest military authority for saying that as you decrease the number of your Army you increase the necessity for transportation; and the argument has some plausibility. It is argued that where you diminish the number of actual forces in the field it is necessary to remove them more frequently from one post to the other. They cannot be stationary; and hence greater transportation is necessary for the removal of the Army. In incidental and cavalry equipments there is a reduction of \$15,000.

In the item of clothing the committee have increased the appropriation by the amount of \$394,000. That was rendered necessary by the fact that ever since the war the Government has been in possession of a very large quantity of clothing, but which is now about exhausted. Some thirty million dollars' worth of clothing was left over at the conclusion of the war. That clothing has been at last exhausted, and the Quartermaster

ter-General has estimated for clothing sufficient to last for two years. The committee, however, did not grant the estimate. The estimate was \$1,250,000. We have granted in this bill \$900,000 for that purpose, which is more than sufficient for one year. There is no question about that. Still the Quartermaster-General says that purchases can be made much better for two years than they can be made for one, and it is of importance to have this amount of clothing on hand; hence this increase in the article of clothing.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is made up upon the basis of twenty-two thousand enlisted men in the Service, exclusive of officers, for the first four months of the present fiscal year. For the remaining eight months of the present fiscal year the basis of the bill is twenty thousand enlisted men, and we have made our calculations accordingly.

A desultory discussion was here opened and continued for some minutes between Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Conger and Atkins as to how many enlisted men were in the Army on the 1st of November. It was based on a misunderstanding of General Sherman's remarks to the committee as compared with the Adjutant-General's reports, the General having stated that less than 20,000 effective men were in the Army out of the 22,000 borne on the rolls, owing to clerical and other details. The discussion ended without result, and Mr. Atkins continued saying that he was personally in favor of Army reduction, but that the committee did not consider reduction at present advisable, especially under the present circumstances. He continued: "The Army should be paid; the officers of the Army are now discounting their claims and paying a high interest for their salaries, and the appropriation for the Army should be made at once. That is the reason why we have not required a reduction of the Army to seventeen thousand men. In other words, in the consideration of this bill we have not taken up the question of the re-organization of the Army. We have not considered that question at all; we did not feel it was proper to do so at this time. So much of the present fiscal year has already elapsed, so much more will elapse before this bill will become a law, that we did not feel it would be just to the Army to consider that question now." He then discussed the nature and duties of the Army and affirmed that it was the duty of Congress to determine the force necessary to perform those duties and to provide *liberally* therefor, the word "liberally" being repeated and emphasized. He affirmed the justice of the restriction placed on the use of the Army by the last Congress, but affirmed that there was no necessity of continuing the same under the present administration.

At the close of Mr. Atkins's speech after some unimportant questioning as to the use of the cavalry increase authorized last year, Mr. Schleicher, a Democratic member from Texas, astonished the House by bringing up the subject of Army increase instead of reduction in view of the Mexican difficulty still impending.

Mr. Foster, of Ohio, made a speech in which he predicted, if the Appropriation Bill passed in its present shape, a deficiency of two and a half millions next year. At the close of his speech it appeared in the course of questions that if the cavalry branch of the Service were increased, as provided in the bill, to 100 men per company, or 12,000 men in all, it would leave the rest of the Army with a ridiculously small force per company.

Another purposeless dispute arose between Conger, of Michigan, and Money, of Mississippi, as to whether the former knew of any case in which the widow of a deceased soldier had been obliged to sell her husband's pay claims for 8 per cent. of their face to get money to bury him. Mr. Conger then went on to insist that all the cavalry of the United States Army was in Texas or going there, for which he was mildly corrected by Mr. Schleicher, who told him that they were by no means all there, as Mr. Conger might have found for himself by reading the list of stations in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, then made a short but telling speech. He said:

The bill, as printed, was laid upon my table yesterday, and several provisions it contained showed me that this bill, in which I had understood there was to be no special legislation, contained such special legislation. This House knows as well as the committee that by the statutes the Army of the United States is fixed at thirty thousand men. By special legislation in Army appropriation bills that number has been reduced to twenty-five thousand men, at which it was supposed to stand at the first session of last Congress. I understood when this bill was reported that it was to provide for the existing Army under existing law, not making a forced estimate of temporary casualties, and this House is well aware of the obnoxious precedents of including special legislation in Army or other appropriation bills. Now, there is on the statute a law creating the Army and defining its different branches, its strength, and its organization; but when you come in with an appropriation bill filled with special legislation it is an obnoxious thing which ought not to be tolerated by this House on any such bill, and which certainly can find no legitimate place on this. . . . I state to the House that under the appropriation bill cutting it down the Army nominally stood at twenty-five thousand men. I wish to state to this committee and to the House that at the beginning of this session the United States Army had endured and was closing the most arduous and exacting campaign witnessed for many years. I only state to the gentleman a fact which must be well known, that the Army could not be in position to furnish the actual result of casualties from sickness, disability, and other causes. We not only lost many in battle, but, as every military man knows, fatiguing pursuit weakens the numbers and force of the Army. It was necessarily reduced, so they cannot have the exact data after such a harassing war. But I wish to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations if being reduced by these bloody combats, by the fatigues of those long marches, and by the terrible incidents of the war of this year and by numerous desertions of an unpaid soldiery whose families might be starving, and to secure the arrest of whom there was no funds, you will make use of this chapter of accidents to cut the Army down to the standard to which it has been reduced [Chief Joseph and Sitting Bull], and make a change in the law from twenty-five thousand to twenty thousand men in this bill?

Mr. Durham, of Kentucky, then spoke on the other side, saying various bitter things about the reduction of the Army, and it transpired from his remarks that the committee was far from harmonious on the subject of its own report. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, admitted that the South liked Army officers and regiments very well, while only stationed among them and not used for political purposes. The time for debate having expired, the chairman ordered the bill read by paragraphs. When it came to the following:

For expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits \$75,000. And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid

for recruiting the Army beyond the number of enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, actually on the Army-rolls on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1877. Nothing, however, in this act shall be construed to prevent enlisting for the Signal Service, which shall hereafter be maintained, as now organized and as provided by law, with a force of enlisted men not exceeding four hundred, after present terms of enlistment have expired.

Mr. Schleicher moved to strike out all after the words "\$75,000," so as to prevent any prohibition of increase in the Army. He proceeded to advocate his amendment by a stirring speech about the Mexican border, but under the five minute rule had to be brief and pointed. After speaking of the insolence of Mexican officials, he said: "Now are these people and this Government to be left in the shameful position of being defied in that manner? I warn gentlemen that this is not the way in which you can preserve peace. This thing will go on until it will reach a limit when it will be impossible even for the most economical of these gentlemen to let the Mexicans kill and rob our citizens upon the frontier merely for the sake of reducing the cost of the Army. The people will not stand it. We must show firmness and power. The way to safety and to avoid the difficulties that are arising is that we shall be firm and show our enemies that we have a sufficient force to punish them. It is true the bill says there shall be a sufficient force stationed on the Texan frontiers for protection. But this is a vague promise. The clause which I propose to strike out defeats this very promise and makes it impossible to comply with it. The gentleman from Michigan a while ago said that all the cavalry regiments were stationed in Texas. He seems to forget that there has been another frontier war on our northern Indian frontier which occupied the greater part of the troops, and it is a poor policy indeed to reduce our force there which has enforced peace and is keeping the peace and invite the Indians to another war, which they would be sure to commence as soon as the troops should be withdrawn. I repeat that the only way to keep peace upon the frontier is to show firmness and power. These are the only arguments that the Indians and our Mexican robber neighbors understand."

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, defended the bill on the ground that 20,000 men was sufficient for the Army.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, announced himself as for an Army of 50,000 men as true economy, saying: "There is no economy in keeping on the frontier only a sufficient number of men to allow the savages to make incursions upon and destroy the pioneer settlers. There is no economy in keeping a guard sufficient only to be vexatious and not sufficient to give the protection which the Government ought to give to every one of its citizens. There is no economy in keeping in view of the Rio Grande an army not sufficient to protect the citizens of Texas; it is a mere aggravation. I say to gentlemen that when they undertake to measure life and security of person and security of property by a few dollars they are simply, to say the least, parsimonious, and not economical. Again, the recent riots in the States of the North have shown conclusively that for the protection of property and for the protection of life we must rely upon something besides the State militia. I know of no surer and better guard and protection than an army trained and disciplined. It is well known that if any person or aggregate number of persons would secure success in any department of life, no matter what, they must be trained in their particular school or department. The Army can be relied upon; the Army is without sympathy on occasions of this kind. I say to the gentlemen upon the other side that during the recent riots it was conclusively shown by gentlemen who hold political opinions differing from those held on this side of the House that they believed that the only security we had at that time was in the Army, as was shown by the calls for assistance made by the governors of the States upon the President of the United States."

The last remark called out the question from Mr. Luttrell, of California, whether the Army was to be used to suppress "the rights of the laboring man."

After further purposeless discussion, Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, offered a substitute limiting the force of the Army to 15,000 men, insisting that such a force was ample, and protesting against an increase of military power for the "subjugation and slaughter" of "the impoverished citizens scattered through our borders."

Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, answered Mr. Blackburn, and showed the position of Texas as absolutely requiring a greater force for her defense than can now be afforded. Debate was kept up for a long time with no result beyond speeches of greater or less length, and the House adjourned to Friday without a vote on the two amendments of Messrs. Schleicher and Blackburn.

On Friday debate was limited to twenty minutes, and early disclosed the fact that the bill was ridiculous as providing for an Army of cavalry almost without infantry except officers.

At the expiration of the debate, Mr. Blackburn's amendment was defeated by a vote of 160 to 46 ayes.

The question was then taken on Mr. Schleicher's amendment, which was carried—ayes, 122; noes, 114.

Mr. Atkins then moved to amend by cutting down the Army to twenty thousand men, and a wrangle followed over the point that this was new legislation, but in the interest of economy.

Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, then moved to amend by striking out all left of the paragraph so as to cut off recruiting entirely. This was defeated, 35 ayes to 175 noes.

Mr. Atkins's amendment was then voted down, ayes 121, noes 123, a close vote.

A second effort, varying the language, was again defeated by the same vote.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, offered the following:

And no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for recruiting the Army beyond the number of enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, actually on the Army

rolls on the 1st day of November, 1877, except for the cavalry service and for employment exclusively in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers, and so far only as shall be necessary for that purpose, and no further; but nothing herein contained shall authorize an increase of any cavalry company beyond the number now authorized by law.

Which was agreed to, ayes 125, noes 115, and followed by Mr. Banning's amendment:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the recruiting of the Army beyond twenty-five thousand enlisted men.

which was also agreed to, and closed the discussion on the paragraph.

The next that came up was as follows:

Pay Department: For pay of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, military storekeepers, medical storekeepers, musicians, and veterinary surgeons, artificers, farriers, saddlers, and wagoners, including the pay proper of three hundred privates employed as Indian scouts, and the pay of contract surgeons, the pay of fifty-two paymasters' clerks, of two hundred hospital stewards, of two hundred hospital matrons, one hundred and forty-eight commissary sergeants, messengers to paymasters, extra-duty pay to enlisted men, travel pay and communication of subsistence to discharged soldiers, retained pay to discharged men, pay to soldiers for clothing not drawn, additional pay to enlisted men, mileage of officers of the Army when travelling under orders, and for postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the Army on public service; cost of telegrams; compensation of citizen witnesses attending upon courts-martial, military commissions, courts of inquiry; traveling expenses of paymasters' clerks, \$11,300,000.

This caused a debate, owing to an amendment proposed by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, allowing interest on all delayed pay at 7 per cent. The amendment was decided out of order as increasing expenditure, and the section passed failing objection.

The next section discussed was as follows:

For incidental expenses, to wit: For postage and telegrams or despatches; extra pay to soldiers employed under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storerooms, and hospitals, in the construction of roads, and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters, and Signal Service sergeants; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or when travelling on orders, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the Army; compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department; compensation of forage and wagon masters authorized by the act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension, securing, and delivering of deserters and the expense incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry and scouts as may be mounted, and for the trains, to wit: hire of veterinary surgeons, medicine for horses and mules, picket-ropes, and for shoeing the horses and mules; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movement and operations of the Army not expressly assigned to any other Department, \$800,000.

The debate on this section was entirely of a general and purposeless character. It called forth a speech from Mr. Hewitt, of New York, who showed the House by the Adjutant-General's Report where the Army was, and Mr. Banning, of Ohio, gave a list of the 212 Army posts. The section passed without any but formal objection, and the next was read:

For purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery, and for the Indian scouts, and for such infantry as may be mounted, \$200,000. *Provided*, That cavalry regiments may be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and kept as nearly as practicable at that number; and a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas.

Mr. Crittenden, of Missouri, offered amendment as follows:

And provided further, That by the recruiting of the cavalry regiments to one hundred men in each company, the Army shall not be increased beyond the number of enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards actually on the Army rolls on the 1st day of November, 1877.

In the debate that ensued, Mr. Maginnis, of Montana, made an eloquent plea for the increase of the Army so as to protect the northwest, and spoke of Sitting Bull as likely to invade the States with ten thousand men in the not distant future. Pending the debate the House adjourned.

On Saturday, Nov. 10, the debate was resumed on Mr. Crittenden's amendment, which was finally voted down. Ayes 104, noes 117.

Mr. Banning then offered amendment to strike out all provision limiting or extending the cavalry force.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, offered as a substitute:

Strike out the proviso and insert after the word "provided" as follows: That a force of four cavalry regiments shall be recruited to one hundred men in each company, and the same shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas.

Mr. Atkins wanted to amend the substitute by limiting the force of the Army to 20,000 men, but was voted down. Ayes 112, noes 118.

Mr. Clymer then slipped in a second substitute:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the recruiting the number of men on the Army rolls, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, beyond twenty thousand, of whom four full cavalry regiments shall be kept in service on the Mexican frontier in Texas.

This was carried. Ayes 121, noes 114.

[The Senate substituted for this a clause simply limiting recruiting to 25,000 men and passed the bill, which now goes to a Committee of Conference.]

The next paragraph was then read:

For transportation of the Army, including baggage of the troops, when moving either by land or water; of clothing and camp and garrison equipage from the depots of Philadelphia and Jeffersonville to the several posts and Army depots and from those depots to the troops in the field; of horse equipments and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contract to such places as the circumstances of the Service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and Army depots; freights, wharfare, tolls, and ferrages; the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and for removing obstructions from roads,

harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops in the field, \$4,900,000.

Mr. Walker, of Virginia, wanted to tack on to this an amendment prohibiting the presence of troops near elections, but it was decided out of order. A dispute then ensued between Mr. Foster, of Ohio, and Messrs. Atkins and Blackburn, about the number of men on the rolls of the Army, and the truthfulness of the Secretary of War, General and Adjutant-General, which caused Mr. Cox, of Ohio, to remind the House how all the trouble about facts could be avoided by giving cabinet officers seats in the House to reply to questions asked directly. Mr. Cox, of New York, came down from the chair to oppose the idea, and after some purposeless debate the section passed. The next section debated was:

For all contingent expenses of the Army not provided for by other estimates, and embracing all branches of the military service, to be expended under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, \$40,000.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no portion of the moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for the transportation or support of any portion of the military forces of the United States to be used or employed in any State of the Union for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, maintaining order, or supporting any government or pretended government in such State, unless such forces shall have been first applied for by the Legislature of such State or by the executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened.

This caused an animated debate, which was closed by the vote. The amendment was then defeated. Ayes 39, noes 137.

The next section read:

Medical Department: For purchase of medical and hospital supplies, medical care and treatment of officers and soldiers on detached duty, expenses of purveying depots, advertising, and other miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department, \$300,000.

Mr. Morrison moved to amend the paragraph by adding:

Provided, That the heads of the several Departments are hereby authorized to detail for temporary service in the Surgeon-General's Office, to be employed in furnishing information called for by the Commissioner of Pensions, clerks from such Departments, or any of them, whenever practicable.

This amendment was agreed to without debate, and the reading of the bill concluded.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, the following section was added to the bill:

Sec. 2. That now or hereafter no officer selected, detailed, or assigned to duty upon the staff of, or as an aid to, any general officer, or upon any other duty whatsoever, shall be entitled to or receive any additional rank, pay, or allowance by reason of such selection, detail, or assignment. And all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

The bill was then reported to the House, and without acting upon it the House adjourned. The next day the various amendments were adopted in the committee of the whole, with the exception of the last one relating to staff officers, which was voted down by 133 ayes to 129 noes. The bill was then passed. The amendment finally adopted restricting the Army to 30,000 men was passed by a vote of 133 ayes, 127 noes. 15 Democrats and 15 Republicans did not vote, among whom was Gen. A. S. Williams of Michigan.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 73. To appoint John A. Darling, late 2d U. S. Artillery, a captain of artillery, U. S. A., from 1873, assigning him to the first vacancy.

S. 82. To close accounts of Gustav A. Hesselberger, late U. S. A., by allowing him \$3,200 credit for over-payments and losses.

S. 112. To make the following additional article of war: "Article.—Gambling, or the playing at cards or other games for money or other valuable stake, or the frequenting of gambling resorts, is strictly prohibited. Any officer or soldier found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the Service."

S. 156. To place Major John M. Goodhue on the retired list of the Army, with rank and pay, from Jan. 1, 1871, "as if continually in the Service."

S. 169. To pay Dr. John B. Read \$17,000, for his inventions and improvements in rifle projectiles.

S. 178. To open all arms of the Service to colored citizens, and forbid the use of the word color in designating soldiers, and to fill 9th, 10th, 24th and 25th Infantry, without reference to color authorizing the President to use his discretion in keeping them above the minimum strength, "assigning men from the general recruiting and general mounted service as they are required by the regiments, without regard to color. And nothing in the above act shall be so construed that the 9th and 10th Cavalry, 24th and 25th Infantry, are not part of the United States Army."

S. 181. To provide for examining pension claimants by dividing the States and Territories into districts, with a surgeon, each district having two sub-districts, with an assistant surgeon for each, the third constituting a board of appeal. Directing Secretary of Interior to appoint from the ex-medical officers of the Army and Navy during the war, 20 pension examining surgeons with \$3,000 salary and travelling expenses, and 40 assistant surgeons with \$2,000, making the medical referee of the Pension Office chief of the corps of pension examining surgeons, and providing for promotion to all vacancies.

S. 184. To sell such Florida lands set apart for naval purposes, excepting Pensacola Navy-yard, as are not needed for naval purposes.

S. 187. Authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to reheat the application of Stephen V. Benet for patent for cartridges.

S. 198. Amending the law granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows, and for other purposes, including restoration of ex-confederates to pension lists.

S. 221. Giving widow of Gen. Amos B. Eaton pension of \$50 a month.

H. R. 30. Allowing paymasters their travelling expenses when on duty.

H. R. 34 and 35. To date pensions from death or discharge, and grant arrears accordingly.

H. R. 35. To give rear-admirals retired after 40 years' service pay from the date of retirement.

H. R. 36. To place Alloysius J. Kane on the retired list of the Navy as lieutenant without pay.

H. R. 63. To pay Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. A., \$23.84 for property destroyed.

H. R. 70. To refer to Court of Claims the claim of the widow of the late Admiral Dahlgren for patents of Dahlgren gun and rifled projectiles.

H. R. 71. "To promote efficiency in the Navy." (Published in the JOURNAL last week.)

H. R. 72. To protect interests of enlisted men and others in the Navy, providing that any enlisted man in the Navy may deposit his savings with any Navy paymaster, in a manner similar to that allowed in the Army. That there shall be enlisted yearly in the Navy five hundred boys, according to law, to serve until reaching twenty-one years of age, in addition to the yearly allowed number of men. That an outfit to the amount of fifty dollars shall be allowed to each man or boy in the Navy. That no officer of the Navy shall use as servant a man enlisted for general service. That the system established shall be carried into execution under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 75. To abolish prize money and establish all pensions at the lowest pay of the officer to whose heirs pension is paid.

H. R. 130. To pay Lieut. Dravo, 6th U. S. Cavalry, \$400, for the loss of effects in the burning of the steamer *Montana*, Dec. 15, 1876.

H. R. 183. To readmit persons engaged in the Civil War to the benefits of the Mexican War Pension acts.

H. R. 185. Appropriating \$250,000 for the improvement of Norfolk and Portsmouth Harbors.

H. R. 192. To pension Navy-yard employees disabled in line of duty.

H. R. 201. To prohibit the use of Federal troops in elections and repeal sections 1880, 5299, and 5328, R. S.

H. R. 217. Granting pensions to soldiers of Mexican War.

H. R. 227. Substantially the same as S. 198.

H. R. 240. Granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and the Black Hawk wars, and certain widows.

H. R. 283. Repealing S. 1218, R. S., prohibiting appointment of ex-confederates in Army.

H. R. 344. Equalizing bounties.

H. R. 601. Reorganizing the Army.

H. R. 676. Amending act granting pensions to heroes of 1812.

H. R. 719. To equalize bounties.

H. R. 721. To appropriate \$1,174,212 for improvements at Mare Island.

H. R. 722. Granting pensions to heroes of Mexican War.

H. R. 748. Dating pensions from date of death or disability and granting arrears of pensions accordingly.

H. R. 807. Appointing Wm. C. Spencer, late captain U. S. A., captain of infantry, and assigning him to first vacancy, placing him on retired list at discretion of President.

H. R. 1109 and 1110. Granting pensions to the widow and father of the late Gen. Custer.

H. R. 1163. To pay Alfred Muller, late Act. A. Surg. U. S. A., \$1,770.75, for property destroyed at Fort Ripley, Minn.

H. R. 1191. Restoring James E. Macklin, 2d Lieut. 11th Infantry, to his original position previous to his discharge, Oct. 18, 1876.

H. R. 1219. Providing for a board of Admiralty for the merchant marine, to consist of three retired rear-admirals, with a secretary selected by board from retired naval officers above grade of lieutenant. They are to perform the duties of the present Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats and to have jurisdiction by appeal from decisions of a Supervising Merchant Marine Board, to consist of two retired naval officers not below rank of captain, and one passed assistant engineer for each collection district named in sec. 4414, R. S. This last board is to examine orally all candidates for master, mate, engineer, or assistant engineer, and grant them licenses. A local inspector of boilers and one of hulls shall be appointed by above Board of Admiralty from retired list of Navy, one for each collection district. Every steam vessel is to be required to carry three watch officers besides the chief mate or executive officer, and the employment of Chinamen or persons who cannot speak the English language on such vessels is forbidden.

H. R. 1222. To select from retired list of Army an assistant J. A. U. S. A., with rank of major.

H. R. 1237. Granting commutation to totally-disabled soldiers in lieu of one-quarter-section of public land.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

COLONEL S. H. M. BYERS gives the following reminiscences in the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*:

While I was standing by the pontoon bridge, watching the boys cross the bayou, I heard some one cheering, and, looking around, saw an officer on horseback in a major general's uniform. He dismounted and came over to the very spot where I was standing. I did not know his face, but something told me it was Grant, Ulysses Grant, at that moment the hero of the Western army. Solid he stood—erect; about five feet eight, with square features, thin, closed lips, brown hair, brown beard, both cut short and neat. "He must weigh one hundred and fifty pounds; looks just like the soldier he is. I think he is larger than Napoleon, but not much—he is not so dumpy; looks like a man in good earnest, and the rebels think he is." And this was the first time I saw Grant. I think I still possess some of the feeling that overcame me at that moment as I stood so near to one who held our lives and, possibly, our country's in his hands. I heard him speak: "Men, push right along; close up fast, and hurry over." Two or three men mounted on mules attempted to wedge past the soldiers on the bridge. Grant noticed it, and quietly said, "Lieutenant, send those men to the rear." Every soldier passing turned to gaze on him, but there was no further recognition. There was no nonsense, no sentiment; only a plain business man of the Republic, there for one single purpose of getting that command across the river in the shortest time possible. On a horse near by, and among the still mounted staff, sat the general's son, a bright looking lad of about eleven years. Fastened to his little waist by the broad yellow belt was his father's sword—that sword on whose clear steel was soon to be engraved Vicksburg, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness and Richmond. The boy talked and jested with the bronzed soldiers near him, who laughingly inquired where we should camp; to which the young field marshal replied: "Over the river." Over the river! Ah! that night we slept with our guns in our hands; and another night, and another, saw more than one of our division camped beyond and over the river—in that last tenting-ground where the reveille was heard no more forever.

I next saw Grant on May 18, 1863, and this time at the battle of "Champion hills," in rear of Vicksburg. We had crossed the Missouri river at Grand Gulf and swung off east and north; had fought the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond and Jackson, and were overtaking Pemberton's army hastening to the walls of Vicksburg. It was a very hot day, and we had marched hard, slept little, and rested none. Among the magnolias on the Champion hills the enemy, forty to fifty thousand strong, turned on us. Sherman's corps was already engaged far on the right as we approached the field in that overpowering Mississippi sun. Our brigade was soon in line, on the edge of a meadow, or open field sloping toward the woods, where the enemy were concealed and steadily firing on us. We were in that most trying position for soldiers, for Regulars even—being fired on without permission to return the shots. We were standing two files deep, bearing as patiently as we could, not a heavy, but a steady fire from the infantry, while an occasional cannon ball tore up the turf in front or behind us. A good many men were falling, and the wounded were being borne to the rear of the brigade, close to an old well, whose wooden curb seemed to offer the only protection from bullets on the exposed flank. "Colonel, move your men a little by the left flank," said a quiet, though commanding voice. On

looking round, I saw immediately behind us Grant, the commander-in-chief, mounted on a beautiful bay mare, and followed by perhaps half a dozen of his staff. For some reason he dismounted, and most of his officers were sent off, bearing orders, probably, to other quarters of the field. It was Grant under fire. The rattling musketry increased on our front, and grew louder, too, on the left flank. Grant had led his horse to the left, and thus kept near the company to which I belonged. He now stood leaning complacently against his favorite steed, smoking—as seemed habitual with him, the stump of a cigar. His was the only horse near the line, and must naturally have attracted some of the enemy's fire. What if Grant should be killed, I thought to myself, and the Army be left without its commander? In front of us was an enemy; behind us, and about us, and liable to overcome and crush us, were his reinforcements. For days we had been away from our base of supplies, and marching inside the enemy's lines. What if Grant should be killed, and we be defeated here—in such a place, and at such a time? I am sure every one who recognized him wished him away; but there he stood—calm and immovable. I was close enough to see his features. Earnest they were; but sign of inward movement there was none. It was the same cool, calculating face I had seen before at the bridge, the same careful, half-cynical face I afterward saw busied with affairs of state.

The same gentleman speaks of Sherman also: Here was the general whom everybody knew and whom everybody loved. If Grant had been the creator of the Western army, Sherman was its idol. He was, indeed, looked upon as a sort of common property, in which every man in the army had a special and particular interest. I speak knowingly, as one who was a private soldier and who associated with private soldiers under him. In the tent, in the bivouac, in the rifle-pits, the men's faith in his consummate generalship never faltered. On the march his name was more than respected—it was loved; and whenever he appeared the knapsacks of the boys grew lighter, the step brisk, and the face bright. It was in this march through the Carolinas I again saw so much of the influence of that presence on the soldiery. It rained nearly all the time; the roads were horrid, and had to be corduroyed with poles and rails half the way; the wagons and the artillery stuck in the mire hourly, and the soldiers had to drag them out with their own hands. Every stream had to be bridged, every quagmire filled, and every mile skirmished with the enemy.

There was not a tent in the Army. Even the general slept in the woods, under "flies," in deserted houses, or lone churches along the way. On right and left, before and behind, was an enemy; quagmires were under foot, and continued rain overhead; yet through all this the boys tugged and fought, and amidst their tugging sang and cheered. It was the magnetism of one really great man. It was "Billy Sherman." His approach to the line of march was the signal for shoutings that I have heard taken up and repeated for miles ahead. Riding alongside the regiments struggling through the mud or the underbrush at the roadside he would often speak to the nearest soldiers with some kind and encouraging word. Nor was it unusual to hear private soldiers call out to him, knowing his kind heart would give them no rebuff. At headquarters there was little pretence and no show. When evening came a convenient spot in the woods was usually sought out, a few tent "flies" were stretched, and a rail fire built in front. The mess chest was opened, and a hasty but substantial meal was enjoyed amid conversation on almost every topic but war. On this he was oftentimes silent, preferring to keep his own judgment, hopes and fears to himself. He wrote most, probably all, of his own despatches, leaving his staff little or nothing to do. After supper he studied his maps in the fire light or heard the reports from the other columns for the day. He was last in bed at night and first in the saddle in the morning. Dinner consisted of a light lunch at twelve; all dismounted at the roadside, and an hour's rest brought us again in the saddle. So the days passed, and the enemy was continually pushed or beaten back from each and every chosen position.

The total strength of the German land forces engaged in the campaign against France amounted to 887,876 men. In killed, wounded, and missing they lost 127,867 men. The percentage of loss in each rank is shown by the following: General loss.—Generals, 11.28; staff officers, 26.96; colonels, majors, captains, and riding masters, 22.22; lieutenants, 25.32; surgeons and high officials, 1.10; non-commissioned officers and privates, 14.21. Killed.—Generals, 2.56; staff officers, 7.08; colonels, majors, captains, and riding masters, 7.30; surgeons and high officials, 0.29; non-commissioned officers and privates, 2.60. Wounded.—Generals, 8.72; staff officers, 18.23; colonels, majors, captains, and riding masters, 15.17; lieutenants, 17.60; surgeons and high officials, 1.27; non-commissioned officers and privates, 9.98. Missing.—Generals, none; staff officers, 0.07; colonels, majors, captains, and riding masters, 0.02; lieutenants, 0.42; surgeons and high officials, 0.54; non-commissioned officers and privates, 1.63. These figures give some results that are perhaps not generally known. Passing by the surgeons and "high officials" who cannot fairly be classed as fighting men, we find that the next best thing to being a general—so far as safety in action is concerned—is to be a private, and that the brain of an army—the staff—if the experience of the German army be a guide, suffers far more than the regimental officers or the rank and file. More than a fourth of the German staff engaged in the last war were "hit," and a large proportion of them were killed, while of every 100 privates and non-commissioned officers engaged in the campaign scarcely more than fourteen were killed, wounded, and missing, and only about two and a-half killed outright.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—At five minutes past eight o'clock on Friday evening, November 9, the first sergeant of Co. A, 7th regiment, gave the order "fall in." Before this order the men were congregated in knots at the upper end of the drill room, but being under arms were quiet, and one could scarcely believe that there were nearly seventy-five soldiers in the room. At the sergeant's order the men at once assumed their places in single rank and the company was quickly formed, not a particle of the push and shuffle so often noticed occurring during the formation. After roll-call the sergeant ordered "count fours," but in its execution there was some confusion, and the order was repeated. The fours were then properly arranged and platoons divided, after which the fours were again told off, and the company, five sergeants and thirty files, turned over to Captain Henry J. Hayden. The formation was completed in a little over ten minutes, the blunder in the count causing the delay. The march in column of fours was the first movement, the step off being perfect, distances good, and marching splendid. In the changes of direction, it was observed that the men marched square up to the wheeling point, and each four made its distinct wheel. During the marches in column of fours and the several changes of direction, throughout the whole drill so clearly were the wheels by four completed that a loss of distance was hardly perceptible. The company was next moved by the left in column of fours, the marching distances and wheels being excellent. The required twenty-one inches between the guides and the first four was most closely observed. The oblique march in column of fours was excellent, the instructor carefully noting any deficiencies, and promptly correcting them. The march company front was at the outset only medium, the line sagging and the men losing the touch of elbow. This poor alignment seemed to worry the men, and in one of the marches to the rear, "fours right about," three of the eight sets of fours wheeled to the wrong flank. The guide was frequently changed during the march in company front and with each change, the directions for guides, paragraph 189 Upton, were closely followed. "Right front into line" was next executed from the columns of fours, the instructor being careful to caution each four to execute the movement as a unit. This movement was repeated several times, each repetition being an improvement. The obliquings of the fours and the perfect distance were excellent, while after the first cautionary instructions about halt and "carry" of the piece the men executed each motion clearly and distinctly with the required snap. A wheel by company was next performed, but the men were hardly prepared for the order and broke in the left centre. Company wheels were executed, right and left; those from the right being unusually excellent, while in the left wheels the guide invariably crowded in, and so deranged the front. These left wheels were all poor. The man on the march was very fair, but not up to the standard of other companies of the regiment. Its execution at a halt was excellent, every motion being marked, although a trifle slow. A palpable error was noticed in the "order arms." Instead of lowering the piece gently to the ground at the command "arms" it was brought down with a positive bang. True, the effect was very pretty; but a strict adherence to the tactics should always be observed, even though appearances be sacrificed. The drill lasted one hour and a half; and when retiring, the captain called one of the junior sergeants to dismiss the company. Without a particle of hesitancy this non-commissioned officer came to the front and centre, called his roll, conducted his command to the lower floor, stacked arms, and marched the men to the company room for dismissal. His manner during this roll-call and dismissal was a proof that it was not his first appearance as a duty sergeant. During the whole drill the strictest attention was paid to the directions and instructions of the officers, and we failed to notice even at the rests any of the usual pranks to which many companies in the 1st New York Division are addicted. While under the non-commissioned officers the same discipline was observed, and for once this season we have seen good company sergeants.

The armory range will be open for use of Co. B at 7 o'clock P. M. on each Thursday during the present drill season, and also immediately after drill whenever the company drills in the small room. The target practice will be under the supervision of Second Lieutenant Jones, assisted by Sergt. Conover and Corp. Linton. The order to cease firing will be given promptly at five minutes of 8 o'clock by the officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the range; and the first sergeant will give the caution "ready," at the same time; every member of the company must then go to the drill room fully prepared to take his place in the ranks immediately upon the command "fall in" being given. Sergt. A. W. Conover is honorably mentioned in orders for having attended all drills during the last two years, his name having been omitted from the list in company order No. 2.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Co. D, of this regiment, assembled for drill in the armory on Tuesday evening, November 23. At ten minutes past eight the acting first sergeant gave the order to "fall in," in the lower hall. This order was slowly obeyed, the men forming in single rank, five of them smoking cigars. The roll was called, the company formed in two ranks and marched to the main drill room, these men continuing to smoke. The formation of this company could hardly have been worse; the men were talking and laughing; the sergeant had little or no knowledge of his duties, while the officers stood by and failed to either check the talking or correct the sergeant. At twenty-five minutes past 8 o'clock the company, twelve front formed out of ten files, was turned over to the captain, the sergeant being very particular to "present arms," an honor which the company commander did not refuse to accept. A squad drill, consisting principally of the facings, opened the company exercises, after which came a very uneven number of movements in column of files, by the right flank, by the left flank, again by the right flank, etc. A short march in column of fours was followed by an advance, company front, and an attempt at wheeling. The wheels from a fixed pivot were fair, but on the march neither guide had the slightest knowledge of what he ought to do. These movements consumed just twelve minutes, and the men being naturally much fatigued, the captain ordered a rest. This order was the signal for a general break up, the men straggling all around the room, some of them to the lower floor. On reassembling, a march in column of fours was executed, all kinds of distances being observed between ranks, and with all descriptions of step. After circling the room several times "fours right about" was ordered. In attempting to execute this movement the fours became beautifully mixed, each one of the three facing in a different direction. A repetition was not much better; and after a third effort, which did not succeed, the captain gave up the movement as too hard for the company, and the scattered fours were brought into line and dressed. After the dress, "count fours" was ordered, but the captain having failed to command "front" the men who could not execute "fours right about" declined to count until "front" had been given. (N. B.—This was a fine point). The hitch occurred at the second or third man, and as the

captain each time ordered "count fours," a general titter, accompanied the failure to proceed. At length the captain noticed the trouble, and made to the disgust of the men who rather liked the fun, corrected his mistake, and the drill proceeded. During the marches in column of fours the first four was kept in a constant broad grin by the efforts of the chief of the first platoon to keep on the left flank of the right guide. At the wheel into fours, he would dodge between the leading four and the sergeant, at the risk of demoralizing the right of the company, and when his supposed position was obtained, edged away the guide from the front of No. 4 till that sergeant was covered by No. 2. From the "fall in" to the dismissal, not a single particle of instruction was given the men, movements were ordered in a mere parrot form, and no matter how they were executed, the instructor failed to make comment. The men seemed anxious to learn, but this constant repetition of the simplest movements of the school of the company, week after week, without instruction or explanation, is enough to disgust the most enthusiastic recruit. True, later on, Col. Scott will exercise the regiment at the Arsenal, and these unfortunates will then be able to acquire some of the rudiments of the duty of a soldier. The 8th has had a good reputation for drill and discipline, and Col. Scott is one of the hardest working colonels in the National Guard, but if he will allow incompetent officers to take charge of his companies all his hard labor will soon go for nothing. The field officers of this regiment should occasionally visit the armory and observe companies and officers during the regular drills. The sergeant who acted as left guide was the only member of the company who had the slightest knowledge of what to do and when to do it, and we strongly recommend him to Col. Scott for promotion. From what was seen of his qualities at this company drill, it really seems a pity that he and the captain could not change places.

NINTH NEW YORK.—It was fully a quarter past eight o'clock on November 13 when Company G, 9th regiment, Captain Britton, entered the large room of the regimental armory preparatory to holding regular company drill. The roll had been called and the men sized in the company room, so that only the "count fours" was wanting to complete the formation. The second lieutenant assumed command, receiving two sergeants and twenty files—42 men. A march in column of fours commenced the drill, the step, distances and alignments being only medium. Right by twos and fours were executed several times, the principal error being a loss of distance. A march, company front, however, steadied the men, the step settling into regularity, but when broken by the left flank in column of files, they seemed to drop into a careless loose manner. These movements by company and column of files were repeated many times, but improperly in most cases, the men failing to pay attention to the commands, often facing the wrong way and so upsetting the company. This lack of attention was caused by the easy manner of the instructor, and the repeated execution of the same movements. He displayed very little snap, and as the guides and file closers followed suit, the men merely obeyed the orders mechanically, caring very little whether they were executed right or wrong. After a short rest the captain assumed command, and several men who had arrived too late to join the company at formation were allowed to fall in and count as present. It will be remembered that the company was not completely formed until fifteen minutes past eight o'clock, thus allowing plenty of time for stragglers, yet here were men thirty minutes behind the required hour for company roll call, allowed to join and count the same as the men present before eight o'clock. This was clearly an injustice to the prompt men, and a very bad example for a commander to set before his company. Under the captain, the men showed to better advantage; they seemed to have more confidence in his orders, and as there was more snap in his commands, the men obeyed promptly. The marches in column of fours and company front were very fair, the wheels being particularly good; but we could not determine why the lieutenant remained in the front of the company during the marches in column, nor why he should place himself on the left flank of the leading guide in column of fours. Upton describes his position as "two yards in rear of the centre of the first platoon." The captain repeated the movements executed by the lieutenant, and with about the same effect, the flank marches seeming to be one of the specialties of this company. The marching in single rank was fair, only that in many cases the distance between ranks was nearly doubled. Left front into line from column of fours was very neatly performed, the fours remaining intact during the movement. The manual of arms was fair. The drill as a whole could hardly be considered a good one. The men were careless, discipline lax, and too much talking was allowed in the ranks. The company is blessed with a large number of new recruits, and as they are seemingly allowed to join the regular drills, the old members consider it their duty to instruct them during the movements, and more than once the ranks were broken by a recruit being pulled the wrong way by one of the old men. The file closers need thorough instruction in their duties, while a more extended range of movements at company drill would tend to interest the men and make them anxious to become competent soldiers.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. William G. Wilson having received his commission has been assigned to the command of this regiment. The headquarters of the regiment have been transferred from No. 24 Pine street to the regimental armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, headquarters night being established as Thursday evenings of each week. The commandant and adjutant will be present on these occasions, and the non-commissioned staff are directed to be in attendance. The regiment is ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, in full dress uniform, on Wednesday, November 21, for instruction, drill, and inspection. The non-commissioned officers are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform (side arms) at the armory on Monday, November 26, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction, particularly in the school of the guides and the duties of file-closers. Capt. Chas. S. Burns and First Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Jr., are detailed to act as instructors. The commanders of companies are directed to personally see that all rifles and knapsacks now in possession of their men are turned in to the armorer on or before November 23.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—On Monday, Nov. 12, Co. B, 22d N. Y., Capt. T. M. Cullen, held the 17th anniversary of its organization, at the regimental armory, and in honor of the event the company held a special drill in fatigue uniform. Co. B is, and always has been, one of the best organizations in the 22d, and from its ranks officers and companies have sprung to swell the strength of the parent organization. The "Busy B's" since 1861 have been the synonym in the regiment for full ranks, smart officers, good discipline and perfect drill, and to-day, with very few exceptions, the company holds its own; the main fault, as in most companies, being those of the non-commissioned officers. It was five minutes past eight o'clock when the order to "fall in" was given, and then the men straggled into position, the first sergeant fluctuating between the company quarters and the men, apparently drumming up

late and delinquent soldiers. The company was finally faced to the front and the roll called in single ranks. During this roll-call the file-closers and sergeants, presented anything but a soldierly appearance, the sergeant on the left and rear standing out in bold relief in a most ungainly attitude. After roll-call a rest was ordered, the first sergeant again visiting the company quarters. He shortly reappeared, followed by the captain, when the company was formed in two ranks, fours were counted, and the command turned over, without dividing into platoons. From the "fall in" until the captain received the command the formation was positively bad, and when a non-commissioned officer as good as the first sergeant of Co. B commits such errors, what can be expected from the file-closers? The company as received presented two officers, four sergeants, and twenty-nine files. A march around the drill room in column of twos commenced the drill, the step being at about 120 to the minute, short and quick. Column of fours were then formed and marched, distances and alignments being excellent. On wheeling into line and advancing company front, the step was lost, necessitating its being "called" by the captain. Several wheels were next executed, and, considering the limited space for the front, all were well done. In fact every wheel during the drill was good, although Upton was not followed to the letter. Column of fours was again formed, the guides being particularly noticeable for keeping correct distance from the man directly in their rear. From the column of fours the company was next marched by the left flank, but as the lines were not kept dressed the company presented rather a ragged appearance. The forming company front from column of fours was very creditably performed, but there is no authorization in the tactics for the chiefs of platoons to come to the right flank of the company and order "front" at the completion of the movement. The "right by twos" and "form fours" were well executed, very little distance being lost in the changes, while the marches to the rear were all handsomely performed. During the wheels in column of fours the first man as a rule gave way, so that when the rear fours came to the wheeling point they invariably had a large excess of space from the original pivot point. The oblique marches were all good; but the wheel into line from column of fours were as a rule ragged. The double time was next taken up, the company showing to splendid advantage, and but for the rapid step, at least 180 to the minute, the movements executed in this double time would be pronounced perfect. The march, company front, was again executed, and in justice to the first sergeant it must be said that while the guide was on his flank, he never failed to march with his piece at the carry, while on the other hand the left guide never once changed the position of his rifle and was not corrected by the instructor or file-closers. After another march in column of fours, the company was brought to the front, and after a few words from the captain, he ordered the arms stacked, and marched the men to their quarters in column of twos for the purpose of dismissal. Who dismissed the company finally we cannot say, for although the commandant sheathed his sword and deliberately marched away the lieutenants remained with the company, and in the rank of file-closers, while the first sergeant acted as guide for the column of twos. The drill as a whole was a good one, notwithstanding the errors pointed out, and any captain might well be proud to command such an organization; but for a special drill given on its anniversary, and for the purpose of showing, as supposed, the progress made during last year, it was not up to the mark. The faults of the lieutenants and sergeants were particularly noticeable and of old standing in the regiment.

After drill the company and their friends adjourned to the Board of Officers' room, where they were entertained for about an hour and a half with a brilliant programme of music, song, and speeches. The company appreciating the necessity for some kind of amusement for themselves and friends have decided to give a series of musical entertainments in the armory, the first one to take place on Friday evening, November 23. They will undoubtedly prove a success, if former entertainments given by the "Busy Bees" is any criterion.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—The several companies of this regiment are directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock, for battalion drill: Cos. A and B, Wednesday, Nov. 21 and Dec. 19; C and D, Monday, Nov. 26 and Dec. 10; E and F, Tuesday, Nov. 27 and Dec. 11; G and K, Thursday, Nov. 22 and Dec. 20. The senior first lieutenant present on each evening will act as adjutant. A detail of a corporal and one file will be made from each company successively for guard duty on Friday evening, commencing with Co. A on Friday, November 9, and followed by the other companies in alphabetical rotation on each succeeding Friday evening. The details will report to Capt. Chas. E. Truslow, in fatigue uniform, at 8 o'clock. The attention of the officers has been invited to Par. II., G. O. No. 2, c. e., from headquarters 2d Division, as follows:

"Attention is called to the incorrect and incomplete manner in which many commissioned officers sign their names to official papers. The name must, in all cases, be written in full, Christian as well as surname, followed on the next line below with the rank, company and regiment."

Charles L. Fincke has been commissioned second lieutenant, with rank from June 19, 1877, vice Thomas M. Gale, resigned. The following named men having been expelled by vote of their companies for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines, the company's action has been approved: Priv. Geo. B. Burnett, Co. B, Sept. 27, 1877; Priv. Wm. E. Carter, Co. F, Oct. 2, 1877.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Captain Robert S. Orson of Co. K of this regiment held its regular weekly drill at the armory, Nov. 14: present, 3 officers, 4 sergeants, 20 files; total, 47. At 8 o'clock prompt, the company "fell in" for roll call, the 1st sergeant being at home in his duties. At 10 minutes past eight the company was turned over to the commandant; but in a single rank formation. Paragraph 174, Upton directs that "the company should be formed in double rank," and why this formation should be in single rank, it was hard to determine. Certainly four sets of fours can hardly be considered a "small" company, as companies run in the 1st Division. The instructor first commenced with the Manual of Arms, the several motions of which were slurred and indistinct. The time was not regular nor were the men as attentive as the occasion required. The guides executed this manual contrary to paragraph 189 Tactics. A march in single rank was next executed, distances, alignments and step nearly perfect, the last 109 to the minute. In forming double rank the fours were crowded, but on wheeling into line, and advancing company front, the distance was gained and the advance excellent. These movements were repeated several times, all being well executed, but the manual on the march was very uneven. After a rest the 1st lieutenant assumed command, taking up the manual by motion. This officer is a careful instructor, but if he would insist on the men counting while the movements are executed he would obtain better results. A repetition of the previous company movements followed, equally well executed, and then "on left into line" from column of fours was performed, very firmly. The fours did not retain their unity,

nor did the men halt and bring the pieces to the carry in anything like unison. This movement was repeated in double time, the fours being much better, although the manual was still at fault. From column of fours the oblique marchings right and left and the flank movements were executed, the lines being ragged and distances not well preserved. The captain on again taking command formed column of files and fours several times, the men for the first time showing a lack of interest and not promptly obeying the commands. Several times men lost their places and considerable shuffling ensued. The company was again marched in column and several wheels were executed, but the size of the room prevented their accurate completion. The pivot guide was invariably compelled to execute the back step in order to allow the wheeling flank to clear the corners. The drill throughout was a good one, and Captain Orsor has no reason to feel ashamed of such an exhibition as his company made on this occasion. The men were all in uniform clean and neat, while the guides and file closers with the one exception of the execution of the manual were well up in their several duties. Not a single breach of discipline was observed during the drill.

SECOND NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.—The following officers are announced on the staff of this brigade: Lieut.-Col. Robert W. Weston, Asst. Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. Daniel B. Murphy, Brigade Inspector; Lieut.-Col. Franklin Gaunt, Brigade Surgeon; Maj. Wm. M. Palmer, Brigade Quartermaster; Maj. Kenneth J. Duncan, Brigade Paymaster; Maj. Jas. E. Hays, Judge-Advocate; Capt. Edward Furlong, Aide-de-Camp.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Directors held its regular monthly meeting on Nov. 13, President Stanton in the chair. The Treasurer, Gen. D. D. Wylie, reported for the past month; showing a balance on hand of \$160.22. Col. Ward reported for the prize committee on Inter-State long range prize, and badges for the winning team. The report was accepted, and the committee continued with power. Col. Wingate, range committee, reported that the range was virtually closed for the season, and all employees except the superintendent discharged. He also reported changes in connection with a recent dispute at Creedmoor regarding the rights of members at targets, which were laid over until next meeting of the Board. Judge Gildersleeve, from a special committee, reported in full on the subject of the abuse of *alias* names in shooting, recommending the abolition of the practice. Col. Wingate presented a minority report from same committee advocating their continuance. After discussion the majority report presented by Judge Gildersleeve was accepted, and hereafter the Creedmoor riflemen will have to enter under their own names. This is correct, and the committee have shown their good sense in the abolishing of this rooted abuse. The man who is afraid to use his own name has no business among gentlemen, while he who steals time for the purpose of shooting and covers up the fraud by the use of an *alias* should not be tolerated at Creedmoor. The report of the committee on the Washington trip of the team of 1876 was accepted, and arrangements made for the proper distribution of the surplus funds. On team of 1877, the report in favor of allowing each member \$200 was adopted. Gen. Woodward, chief executive officer of the late fall meeting, reported in full, with accompanying addenda from his subordinates. He also offered some very valuable suggestions for the government of future meetings. The increase of salary to the assistant secretary, and the reduction of that of the range superintendent, were referred to the range committee. The special committee lately appointed by the executive committee to consider certain articles in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and report to the directors thereon, presented their report, which was received and the committee discharged without further action.

FIRST TROOP WASHINGTON GREYS, FIRST N. Y. DIVISION.—This Troop, Capt. L. T. Baker, held its first company drill this season, at the armory, Forty-fifth street—present three officers, seven sergeants, forty files. It being the first drill, only the minor movements of the school of the trooper were executed, principally marchings in column of fours, double and single rank. The distances, alignments and step were well preserved. During the progress of this drill the armory was invaded by about fifty Sir Knights of Morton Legion, in uniform, under command of Major E. A. Kent. On a half being ordered the major announced the object of the Templars' visit, and called Sir Knight Housley to the front and centre. The Sir Knight then presented to the troop, on behalf of the Legion, a handsome gold badge emblematic of the Templar and National Guardsman. This badge will very likely be competed for by the troop in a rifle match at Creedmoor. It is under consideration to convert the troop into a Gatling Battery and call Capt. Wetmore to the command.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Roxbury City Guard shot an Inter State match with the Oakland Guard, of California, on November 10. The Massachusetts men at Walnut Hill and the Californians at Oakland. The distance was 200 yards, ten rounds per man, with teams of eight. The California team won with 30 points to spare, viz.: Oakland Guard, 303; Roxbury City Guard, 273.

An effort is being made with a view to the erection of an armory large enough to accommodate all the regiments and companies stationed in and about Boston. An association is being formed among the present and past officers of the militia, who will have the matter in charge, and an application will be made to the Legislature for permission to hold property, so that its affairs can be managed in accordance with the laws of Massachusetts. The plan in contemplation is to have rooms for all the companies—division, brigade, and regimental headquarters, adjutant's offices, etc., etc., a commodious and well stocked reading room, and an immense main hall for battalion drills, inspections, etc., in inclement weather; in fact, large enough (if necessary), for an inspection of either of the brigades. If the project does not fall through, it will be an encouragement to the militia of Massachusetts, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

CONNECTICUT.—Teams from the Hartford City Guard and the New Haven Greys met in a friendly rifle contest at the Quinnipiac Range, New Haven, November 12. The distances were 200 and 500 yards, five rounds per man, the Guards to use their new Springfields and the Greys the Peabody-Martini. After a close contest the Hartford team won by 22 points to spare, viz.:

200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	
Hartford City Guard.....	178	153	331
New Haven Greys.....	173	136	309

VERMONT.—An artillery officer writes the JOURNAL: You are correct in advocating a small force and well drilled. We are working hard on that basis; our experience is that it is the proper one.

The Norwich University Corps of Cadets held a target match on Wednesday, November 7. Distance covered, 300 yards; size of target 6 ft. by 6 ft.; size of bull's-eye, 18 inches. Whole number of shots fired, 172; whole number hitting target, 148: whole number hitting bull's-eye,

66; number hitting centre, 46; number hitting inner circle, 36. The corps had never had any practice before this trial, and many of the Cadets had never fired a piece of any kind before. The best shot was made by Cadet Lieut. C. H. Spooner, of Charlestown, N. H.; the second by Cadet H. L. Jones, of Kingston, Mass., and the third by Cadet J. P. Cleveland, of Braintree, Vt. The leather medal was awarded Cadet L. S. Cull, of Belvedere, Vt. The rifle used was the Springfield breech-loader.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Newport Light Infantry will hold their annual social at their armory on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 28.

There will be an inspection of the different military organizations in Newport soon; probably next week.

FLORIDA.—With the exception of the "Escambia Rifles," of Pensacola, and the "Jefferson Rifles," of Monticello, Florida, has hardly any companies thoroughly organized. Capt. Morens and Capt. Pasco are experienced and popular officers, and their companies are well up in tactics. Corp. John Denham, of the "Jefferson Rifles," recently won the company gold medal in their prize drill.

ALABAMA.—The challenge of the Montgomery Greys for a competitive drill not having been accepted by the requisite number of companies, an impromptu contest took place at the Montgomery Theatre on the afternoon of the 3d of November, between a detail of seven from the Escambia Rifles, of Pensacola, Fla., and seven men from the Greys. The rifle contestants were Sergeants Brent, Leonard and Shuteworth, Corporals Palmes, and Messrs. Scoumb, Davis and Scarrett, who were drilled by their commander, Capt. E. H. Morens, once a cadet at West Point, and a splendid officer. The Greys' contestants were Sergeants Safford and Woodruff, Corporals Sanguineti and Doud, and Messrs. Jordan, Cameron and Joseph, under command of Capt. J. G. Winter. The judges were Gen. D. B. Fry and Lieut. Gaylord Clark. The contest was so close that the judges asked for a referee, but their request not being granted, the prize, a fine meerschaum pipe, was awarded the Rifles amidst general applause. Both squads did splendid work and won merited honors.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

— Priv. George Werner, Co. C, 23d has been elected second Lieutenant Co. F, 15th N. Y. Battalion.

— Ex-Lieut.-Col. S. Oscar Ryder, 7th New York, has enlisted as a private in Co. E, of that regiment.

— Capt. H. J. Burns has been unanimously re-elected to the command of the Summer Light Guard, Co. E, 1st California.

— The 7th New York will receive their pay for the late riot duty on Saturday evening, November 17, at 7:30 P. M.

— The first social reunion of the 13th New York will take place at the armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, November 28, from 9 to 1 P. M.

— The Board of Officers of the 9th New York will meet at the regimental armory on Friday, November 23, for the transaction of important business.

— First Lieut. Thomas M. Miller, Co. E, 22d New York, has tendered the resignation of his office on account of expiration of his term of service.

— Gen. F. F. Millen won the Irish-American mid range trophy at Creedmoor November 10, 300 and 600 yards; score 72 out of the possible 100.

— Lieut. S. F. Kneeland, Co. C, 9th, has been appointed captain and I. R. P. 11th New York. Capt. Kneeland is a good soldier and an enthusiastic riflemen.

— Priv. Wm. Robertson, Co. D, 71st New York, won the marksmanship badge for the third time in succession at Creedmoor on November 10. Out of the possible 50 his scores have been 42, 42, 48.

— Sergt. Meschutt, Co. A, 4th New Jersey, won the company rifle medal at Tyler Park on November 3; score, 25, 17—42 out of a possible 70 points, at 200 and 300 yards standing; seven rounds at each range.

— The 22d New York will be assembled at the regimental armory, Fourteenth street, on Monday, November 19, 7:30 P. M., citizen's dress, to receive pay for the late riot duty.

— CHAS. E. BLYDENBURGH, late of the American team, won the shot gun in three straight matches at Creedmoor; 1,000 yards; 30 rounds; highest possible score, 150 points—viz.: August 18, 128; October 18, 128; November 10, 127.

— SERGT. George A. Briggs was unanimously chosen first sergeant Co. K, 22d New York, on November 9. Corp. M. D. Loomis was elected sergeant and Priv. J. N. Knapp corporal on the same occasion.

— The recent subscriptions to the 7th regiment's armory fund foot up to \$15,750, and among the subscribers are to be found the names of the prominent merchants and bankers of N. Y. City.

— The American Rifle Association will hold matches on the Glen Drake range, Pelhamville, on Saturday, Nov. 17, and on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29. On the 17th the Bright Medal will be placed in competition. Shooting will commence at 1 P. M.

— On Nov. 14, at Creedmoor, Private James Rose, Co. B, 12th New York, won the Skirmisher badge, 41—16—37, and Private George Waterman, 7th New York, won the Running Deer match for the second time with 10 points.

— The following non-commissioned officers were elected in Co. G, 9th New York, on November 9: J. H. Meyer, 1st sergeant; F. Rice and R. Arnot, sergeants; W. P. Higgins, E. C. Mauborgne, L. P. Michaud, W. J. T. Glover and J. W. Barber, corporals.

— STEPS are being taken to form a veteran association in the 5th New York. All ex members having honorably served their terms are invited to attend the meetings for organization, which takes place on every Thursday evening at Mr. Jacob Leicht's, No. 39 avenue B.

— The 23d New York received a scare on Tuesday last by the rumored resignation of Col. Rodney C. Ward. The board of officers held a special meeting at which the colonel explained his views, and while the meeting was in session a petition was being circulated among the rank and file to request the colonel to reconsider any thoughts of his leaving the regiment.

— CHARLES CAPPER was shot and accidentally killed on the West Albany rifle range, Nov. 13. Doctors Lansing and Haskins were practicing, and Capper was acting as scorer. He signalled all ready, and stepped back some forty paces. Dr. Lansing aimed and fired, but the unfortunate scorer received the ball in his breast and died instantly.

— Co. G, 32d New York, has adopted the name of "Bunker Rifles," in honor of Brevet Colonel William R. Bunker, Asst. Adj't. Gen. 11th B. I. G. Col. Rueger, Lieut.-Col. Bossert, Major Finkelman, Adj't. Karcher and Capt. Goldman are taking steps toward organizing the "32d Regiment Veteran Association."

— The Creedmoor range will be open for practice to the National Guard in uniform on Thanksgiving day, November 29. The Washington Grey Troop will compete for the Kent glass and N. R. A. bronze medal in the afternoon. Trainees leave Hanter's Point at 8:50, 10, 11:15 A. M., and 12:45 and 3:30 P. M.

— THE Bank's rifle and Allen medal were competed for by Co. G, 71st New York, at Creedmoor on November 6, 200 and 100 and 150 yards respectively. Sergt. Steele won the rifle with 29 out of the possible 35, and Sergt. Scott was declared winner of the medal with 34 out of 50.

— Priv. Wm. H. Cochran, 8th New York, was ruled out of sharp practice, in endeavoring to substitute one of his sighting shots for a scoring shot. His case will be acted on by the executive committee N. R. A. at their next meeting. It is to be hoped full justice will be meted out.

— An election for commissioned officers in Co. G, 5th New York, held at the armory Nov. 7 resulted in the choice of the following: Captain, First Sergeant James S. Tracey; First Lieu-

tenant, Second Lieutenant J. A. Gee, Co. B; Second Lieutenant, Private James J. Fogarty. The following non-commissioned officers were also elected: First Sergeant, Wm. E. Kelly; Sergeants, M. D. Lynch, J. Dume, E. M. Wilson, and John J. Carroll.

— THE Remington \$300 gold prize will be placed in competition at Creedmoor November 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., 300, 300 and 1,000 yards, 15 rounds, with a Remington rifle and prepared ammunition. At 2 P. M. the sixth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* challenge badge will be held, 300 yards, ten rounds; and at 3 P. M. the second contest for a new *Spirit of the Times* badge will take place on the 300 yards targets, ten rounds, and two sighting shots.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CUBA asks: 1. What is the address of the President of the Cuban Republic (insurgent government)? 2. As nearly as can be ascertained, what is the numerical strength of the insurgent forces? 3. Is it the revolutionary government desirous of obtaining the services of officers of military education and experience, and, if so, are there any particular inducements in regard to rank, etc.? ANSWER.—1. There have been so many it is impossible to ascertain. 2. Nobody knows. 3. Of course; the documents are hard work and very little pay.

J. E. S., Piqua, Ohio, states: In par. 181 Upton we are told that bayonets are fixed by command of first sergeant, previous to parades, reviews and inspections. Do first sergeants and other guides and file closers fix bayonets at same time, when the command is given by first sergeant? Par. 189 says so, in first line, yet we meet so many officers who instruct guides to carry the bayonet in the scabbard at all times just as they did during the war, that we decided to refer the question to you for answer. ANSWER.—The sergeants and guides should invariably fix bayonets, with the company or battalion remaining so until ordered to unfix.

THE TEMPLE OF JANUS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., NUMISMATIST.

THE expression "closing the temple of Janus" is analogous to the condition of universal peace, has passed into a proverb. Yet there are many who are not familiar with the origin of the phrase. Janus was the deity to whom the beginning of things was consecrated; therefore our first month was termed January by King Numa Pompilius, about B. C. 710, who changed the year of ten months into twelve.

Near the forum at Rome there was a covered passage way, having a door at each end, and this was dedicated by Numa to Janus. It was opened in time of war and closed in time of peace. This passage way or cloister (often styled a *temple*, but improperly), had other names such as Janus Geminus, Bifrons, Quirinus, Porta Belli ("the gates of war,") etc., but the more common one is given above. A two-faced statue of Janus, five cubits in height, such as we see upon the older coins of Rome, stood in this passage; this faced due east and west. The respect paid to Janus by the Romans was associated with the sentiment that "the progress and success of a work had some magical connection with its beginning"; and Janus was the god of the beginning of everything." He protected the beginning of all occupations and actions, as well as of human life itself. Hence, whenever a national attempt failed, it was attributed to some fault in the manner of commencing it. Jupiter sanctioned the work, but Janus must first bless the beginning. In all prayers, therefore, in which they were jointly supplicated, Janus was first named. On New Year's day the people sacrificed to him; also the priests, the latter upon twelve altars, as the beginner of the twelve months. They also prayed to Janus at the commencement of every day.

The temple of Janus, says the historian Suetonius in his life of the Emperor Augustus (Ch. 22), was three times closed by that monarch, *peace to the Roman people having been spread abroad over land and sea*. His words are: "The Temple of Janus Quirinus, which had been occasionally shut since the foundation of the city, Augustus in a shorter space of time thrice closed, after it had been open 44 years." In the year A. V. C. 515 (A. D. 34), it was closed by Augustus for the first time; again, the second time, in the same year. The third time of closure by Augustus was after the victory of Actium, A. V. C. 725 (A. D. 287). Some writers affirm that when he returned to Rome after the Cantabrian war, A. D. 24, he again closed this celebrated passage way, and finally, about the period of the Nativity of Jesus, the fifth time; but this wants proof.

Upon the Roman coins we find the figure of Janus two-faced, usually bearded, sometimes beardless, sometimes *cum prima lanugine*; sometimes wearing a diadem, or crowned with wheat heads, etc., etc.

The best coins from which to study this subject are those struck by Nero, A. D. 58. The victories of his general, Corbulo, in Armenia, gave, for a little period, that universal peace necessary to the act of closing the temple of Janus, and Nero seized the opportunity to publish abroad the fact. I have seen numerous coins struck to commemorate this circumstance. On one side is the bust of the cruel Emperor, crowned with laurel and surrounded by the usual inscription. On the other side is an end view of the temple of Janus, not at all an architectural beauty, but exhibiting one low door closed, and a range of openings as if left for the admission of light and air. The inscription is in this, Pace P R Terraque Mare Portas Janum Clusit, that is, "Peace being everywhere extended to the Roman people over sea and land, he closed the temple of Janus."

This most desired object, *National Peace*, is expressed upon the coins of Augustus by another form of emblems. He is depicted seated upon a chair highly ornamented, holding in his left hand a globe, in his right an olive branch. To a people so well instructed in the science of symbols as the Romans, this was very expressive. The Emperor is dressed in citizen's garb (the *toga*), which in itself is a token of peace. The globe in his left hand is an emblem of universal dominion, that is the Roman Empire; the olive branch suggests peace. Imagine the happiness diffused throughout this great nation, after the continuance of the most wasting civil wars for fifty years, to receive on one of these metallic bulletins the assurance, "war is over; the legions are disbanded; the olive branch rules; the world is at peace!"

LA GRANGE, KY.

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.

SPEECH OF MR. MAGINNIS OF MONTANA (DEMOCRAT)
ON THE ARMY BILL.

So much has been said about the Texas frontier that I am afraid the House will think that is the only threatened frontier in the United States. Certainly I sympathize with those gentlemen from Texas; certainly I understand their feelings, appreciate their danger, and sorrow for their sad condition; but I might almost say this bill made a discrimination in their favor and against other American citizens equally deserving of their country, as much entitled to protection, and who are quite as much threatened. Who will say that the frontier of New Mexico, the frontier of Arizona and Lower California, the frontier of Wyoming, and the frontiers of Montana and Idaho are not as much threatened by hostile foes and as deeply crimsoned in the blood of your people as the frontier of Texas. That State is represented here by a powerful delegation, unsurpassed in ability, and whose votes are necessary to the success of the committee. It might be said equally that this proviso was a sop thrown to them; but it would be unjust to say so; the patriotic chairman of the committee, in charge of the purse of the whole country, feels upon himself the responsibility of the protection of the whole country, and only followed the law of last year. No blame attaches to the committee for their apparent discrimination, which I would not strike out. If our fellow-sufferers in Texas can get any consolation from these empty words, they are welcome to do so. I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that Texas does not stand alone in fear and affliction.

In the Territory of Montana, during this last year, we have had half a hundred peaceable citizens killed, and from three to four hundred thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed; not one coach alone has been stopped, but our lines of travel have been suspended for weeks at a time, not by any Indians within our own border, whose interest conflicted with ours, but by invasion from distant places beyond our control. That destructive invasion never could have been accomplished if our military organizations had been anything more than mere skeletons. And now you propose to increase the cavalry so as to reduce out of existence the already emaciated infantry. Let me ask those gentlemen who are familiar with the history of the late Indian wars whether the infantry has not shown its efficiency, and if most of the fights that have been won against the Indians in the first three years have not been won by the infantry or through their co-operation. Cavalry have often gone in only to be massacred. The infantry have often averted disaster. Our cavalry was massacred by the Sioux, and it was by the aid of the infantry, commanded by Miles, a colonel of infantry, that Sitting Bull was driven across the border. Your cavalry, endeavoring to force its way over mountain trails, could not catch the Nez Percés, but General Gibbon, with a hastily collected handful of infantry, marched two hundred miles, surprised them in the night, would have annihilated the Indians if his force had been a little greater; and finally, after a march of thirteen hundred miles, one of the most extraordinary ever made, during all which time the infantry in Howard's command kept up with, if they did not outrun, the cavalry, those Nez Percé Indians were stopped within forty miles of the Canadian border, and stopped by a mixed force of cavalry and infantry under General Miles and compelled to surrender.

If you wish to make any discrimination in the Army or to meddle with its organization at all, it would be better to adopt a proviso that cavalry and infantry regiments occupied with the defence of the Mexican and Indian frontier should be recruited and kept up to sixty men in each company. Such organizations would be effective. When General Gibbon struck the Nez Percés, if he only had a hundred more men he could have ended that war then and there. As I have already said he came upon them in the night with six companies of infantry, numbering in all one hundred and twenty men, and aided by thirty volunteer citizens, many of whom were killed, leaving their families without the benefit of pensions.

Suppose those six companies numbered six hundred men instead of one hundred and twenty? Suppose this former major-general of the United States Army, the author of a standard work on military science, one of the most gallant and accomplished gentlemen in our Army, or in an army, who went into the fight like an ordinary soldier, with his rifle on his shoulder, and fought the savage foe like a bushwhacker—suppose he had the command of a lieutenant-colonel of the Army only, he could have wiped out the whole of the Nez Percés and ended the war at once. What is the use of having an Army at all if it is not to be properly recruited, but allowed to remain in a skeleton condition dangling from the scaffold of economy and bleaching the wind of starvation? Let the organization be completely destroyed and adopt some other method of defence; but if you do maintain its frame-work of regiments and companies, economy and patriotism and decent respect for the lives of brave men cry out that you should maintain the companies at such a standard as will enable them to defend themselves, if not to punish the enemy and protect the country.

Now, if you wish to reorganize the Army and reduce the number of regiments, do so by a proper bill which will lop off all excrescences; and if you reduce the number of organizations, at least let those which are kept in active service have a respectable number of men. Do not take out the rifles and leave a rickety frame-work standing. The Democratic party, Mr. Chairman, is not responsible for the beginning of this system of bad legislation by reducing the Army in appropriation bills. The Army was fixed by law at thirty thousand men. But in the Forty-third Congress an appropriation bill was brought in which knocked

five thousand rifles out of the Army, and while that was done it did not take off a single shoulder-strap; it did not take away a single regimental organization, nor a single wagon; it did not diminish the smallest portion of the machinery of the Army, but merely reduced the effective force of the Army to the extent of five thousand men. I well remember the occasion. The bill was brought in from the Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Garfield was chairman, by Mr. Wheeler, now Vice-President of the United States. I remember very well the words which he used at that time, that if those frontier settlements could not protect themselves, then they had better be wiped out. I thought it proper that the most cruel blow ever struck at the Army should be defended by the most cold and heartless speech I ever heard on this floor. That was the beginning of this bad policy of reducing the Army in the appropriation bills; a vicious practice, for when you reduce it in the appropriation bills by reducing the number of the men merely, you do not diminish any portion of the machinery of the Army; you do not strike off any of the officers, or do away with any of the transportation, but you simply knock out of the Service so much of the effective force or so many men which are really needed in order to make it effective. Mr. Chairman, I have been sorry to see in this debate that gentlemen from the West care so little for the lives and property of their friends in the newer lines of States and Territories. It seems singular to me that gentlemen who represent the dark and bloody ground, whose memories are the romance of American history, from Indiana where the field of Tippecanoe raised its hero to the Presidency; from Ohio, whose earlier struggles aroused the sympathies and called out the assistance of the whole country; from Illinois, where the grass is yet green over the victims of Black Hawk's bands, should be more illiberal toward the new frontier than the far eastern States.

I know you are farmers and you need economy; but what makes your farms and houses secure? Is it not because we have pushed on beyond you a cordon of new States and Territories, and have raised a barrier of gallant hearts and strong arms between you and the savages that raided your early settlements but a generation ago? Now you have peace; you are beyond invasion. Our danger is your safety and our exposure is your security; but should you not extend to us the same sympathy and the same protection that the nation far less able than extended to your fathers when your lands were the frontier? Because you are safe are you to be selfish? Does not the blood of your fellow citizens, ay, of your sons and relatives, weigh anything against your dollars because danger is no longer at your own doors? Is all patriotism lost in the desire to save; and will you allow your citizens to be butchered, your country mocked at, her flag and its defenders insulted because it is done far away in the new country?

Why do you leave us to be massacred? Why do you leave your flag to be insulted? Why leave us to feel that your promise of protection is simply a mockery, and that the shadow of the American flag is a snare, deluding the poor settler from his own defence that he may be murdered beneath its powerless folds?

Gentlemen, I cannot believe that your apathy to our condition arises from selfish indifference. I have fought side by side with the men of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, the frugal tillers of a fruitful soil, and I know they never count the cost of the demands of patriotism. I know the gallant and chivalrous people of Kentucky, and I believe their representative (Mr. Blackburn) when he intimates that they would fly to the rescue of the flag when the most remote point of the most remote border was threatened with invasion, or the most distant settlement attacked by savages. The difficulty in this case is the difficulty only of making you understand and feel the dire necessity we are under for the protection that the Army recruited and filled can afford. And I can only add my voice to that of other gentlemen in saying that not only on the Mexican, but on every other line of our now double frontier necessity exists for succor and increase of the troops already there.

My friend from Missouri (Mr. Crittenden) says the Indian war is over. Joseph captured and Sitting Bull gone. Why, sir, when this Congress adjourned last spring who ever dreamed you would have a war with Chief Joseph? And who can tell how many wars you will have before the end of this year with all these Indian tribes? They are threatening everywhere. You have an Army of twenty-five thousand men. Some ask what it is doing. It has to deal with and keep down three hundred thousand savages, brave men who know how to ride, how to live in the wild country, who are natural soldiers and who, when armed as they are now armed with breech-loaders and magazine-rifles, are equal man for man to any troops in the world. That is what your Army is doing. It is holding in check those three hundred thousand savages. And why has the frontier of Texas not been protected? It is because when the Sioux war and other wars broke out the troops had to be removed from these to meet the difficulty. An Indian outbreak has just been subdued in New Mexico, another in Arizona; another may break out to-morrow. Some soldiers are moving the Sioux who have treated, others scouring the country for scattered bands that have not come in. Some are on the march to winter stations from the recent campaigns. All along the lines your forces are everywhere weak, everywhere outnumbered; and none could be summoned to meet an emergency to-morrow without leaving some other point fatally exposed.

But the gentleman says that we will have no more trouble with Sitting Bull, as he is beyond the Canadian border. But what is he doing there? He is endeavoring to organize the Northwestern tribes, and if he succeeds he can march a force of ten thousand men, equal to any soldiers you can put in the field, and sweep every settlement before him; he can clean the country from the line to the railroad before you can

organize any force to stop him. Do you think that because he is on that side of the line his respect for Queen Victoria or a squadron of Canadian policemen will stop him when he has reorganized his forces and is ready for war? He will defy them as he defies you, and he will not conceal his intentions. Sitting Bull has the merit of having been consistently hostile; and mark me, the next news you get of his movements will be that he is again preparing to carry on that war against the United States which for eighteen years he has waged with so much profit and glory to himself.

Look for a moment at the history of that chief. Born in a foreign land, as he himself avows, where Indian and white alike obey the law, he sought the opportunity of making a name and record for himself among his people by coming to this country and engaging in hostilities, which our policy made possible. He crossed to this side of the line, joined in the first hostile movements against the whites in 1858, has persistently fought us ever since, and from a poor, ordinary Indian, without hereditary rank or family influence, he has made himself rich, powerful, and celebrated among his people by waging unceasing war on the insufficient forces and unprotected frontier of the United States. Do you suppose that the same dream of ambition does not lurk in the heart of many another savage? They have heard of the bravery of their fathers from the day of childhood; they have listened to the boasting of older warriors and braves; they have been taught that it is the duty of every man to make himself a record in the blood of his enemies; and as you have your ambition and I have mine, so they have theirs; and the great ambition of every aspiring spirit among them is to unite and organize their race and make war upon the whites. I acknowledge much that has been said about their wrongs, and members know how earnest an advocate I have been on this floor for reform in our Indian policy. But it is your policy and the people of the frontier are not responsible for it. Until you change it and while you are changing it you owe them that protection which government is instituted to give to its citizens. You may improve your policy and be able to reduce your forces. But be not too sanguine of the success of any system. No matter what you may do or what policy you may adopt, there is an irrepressible conflict between civilization and savagery which must be waged until one is triumphant and the other submits.

(Here the hammer fell).

LEGAL STATUS OF THE ARMY.

In a letter addressed to Gen. Garfield, M. C., the Secretary of War, who is an able lawyer, thus answers the utterly absurd talk about the illegal existence of the Army because of a failure to pass the usual appropriation for its supporters:

Recruiting was authorized up to the limit of 25,000 men. Section 1094 of the Revised Statutes provides that the Army "shall consist of" a given number of officers and "five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, twenty-five regiments of infantry," etc. These regiments are certainly authorized, but how many men shall they have? This question is answered by the statute. Section 1099 provides: "Each regiment of artillery shall consist of twelve batteries," etc. Section 1100 says: "Each battery of artillery shall consist of . . . as many privates, not exceeding one hundred and twenty-two, as the President may direct." Section 1102 provides: "Each regiment of cavalry shall consist of twelve troops," etc. Section 1103 provides: "Each troop shall consist of . . . such number of privates, not exceeding seventy-eight, as the President may direct." Section 1106 provides that "each infantry regiment shall consist of ten companies."

SEC. 1107 provides: "Each company of infantry shall consist of . . . fifty privates and the number of privates may be increased at the discretion of the President not to exceed one hundred whenever the exigencies of the Service require such increase."

The power of the Executive to keep up the Army by recruiting is limited only by the foregoing sections and by section 1115, which provides that the Army shall not at any one time contain more than 30,000 enlisted men (reduced to 25,000 enlisted men by act of July 24, 1876.—19 Stat., 97.)

Recruiting for the Army and for the purpose of keeping up its organization and numbers is authorized by sections 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, and 1120 of the Revised Statutes. But it is said that after July 1 there was no appropriation for pay of the Army and that therefore to enlist a man after that date was a violation of law because it was a contract to pay him his wages, for which there was no appropriation. It is claimed that such is the meaning of section 3679, which forbids the head of a Department to expend "in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or to involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations."

This section, however, is supplemented and modified by a subsequent section of the same statute, to wit: Section 3732, which says "no contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfilment, etc."

This clearly means that if a contract is authorized by law, it may be made notwithstanding there is no appropriation adequate to its fulfilment. The enlistment of recruits for the Army is expressly authorized by law, and hence the contract of enlistment may be entered into in the absence of an appropriation to pay the Army. A moment's reflection will make this entirely clear.

The President has the same right to enlist recruits in the Army that he has to appoint judges of the Federal courts. The law providing for the organization of the judiciary authorizes him to appoint the judges, and

provides that they should be paid a given salary. In like manner, and in equally clear words, the law providing for the organization of the Army authorizes him to appoint the officers and enlist the privates to compose the Army. It will not be claimed that the failure of an appropriation for the judiciary would take away the right of the President to appoint the judges authorized by law to be appointed, or to fill vacancies occurring while there are no appropriations for judicial salaries. No more does the temporary failure of the Army appropriation bill take away the power of the President, expressly conferred, to keep the Army in existence and up to a given standard by recruiting.

Again, it has never been claimed, and I suppose will not be claimed, that the failure of an appropriation for the pay of the Army would deprive the President of the power, expressly given by statute, to appoint the officers of the Army and to fill vacancies among the officers occurring in the absence of such appropriations. To claim this would be equivalent to a claim that the failure to procure appropriation for the pay of the Army works the repeal of all laws enacted for its organization, government, and control. And yet the power to appoint officers in the Army is not more clearly conferred upon the President than the power to enlist privates.

Such was and still is my view of the law. Nevertheless, I did not deem it best to continue recruiting after July 1; not for want of authority, but because I thought it inexpedient to muster men into the Service when we had no money to pay them. Orders were accordingly issued to stop recruiting on the 1st of July. Subsequently an urgent appeal came to me from Major-General McDowell, commanding the military division of the Pacific, approved and urged by the General of the Army, then on the Pacific coast, asking authority to enlist recruits for the cavalry regiments engaged in that department in carrying on the then existing Indian war. It was urged that serious loss of life might be prevented and earlier peace secured by recruiting the regiments engaged in that struggle. I yielded to this appeal, and recruiting the regiments engaged in that struggle. I yielded to this appeal, and recruiting was, for a short time, permitted for the purpose above stated. At the same time, however, instructions were given to explain fully to each recruit the fact that his pay would depend upon a future appropriation by Congress. The order for recruiting these cavalry regiments was not only lawful, but urgent and necessary, and refusal to make it under the then existing circumstances, would, in my opinion, have subjected this Department to grave censure, especially as the smallness of our force engaged in that Indian war was, even with the recruits, the occasion of the great delay in conquering peace, and of the death of a number of brave officers and men. If it be said that this recruiting was unlawful because there was no fund provided by law for the recruiting service, the answer is, that it did not cost the United States a cent. The division commander was only too glad to order recruits to be received at the various posts and mustered into the regiments then in the field. Everything required was done by the officers of the Army on duty, without extra charge or pay, and the appropriation for recruiting was in no wise anticipated. I beg also to add that the order for recruiting was countermanded as soon as the emergency seemed to be over, and no enlisting has been done since. The impression that some five hundred men have been enlisted recently, and since the Army bill has been under consideration, is an entire mistake, growing out of a misconception of the telegram of November 10, from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations.

PLEVNA, says a German paper, has long borne, both among the Turks and the Bulgarians, the epithet of "the Impregnable," in the same way that Genoa is distinguished by the Italians as "the Superb," Florence as "the Beautiful," etc. In the case of Plevna the addition of the adjective dates back to the time of Bajazid the Great. When this monarch overran and subdued Bulgaria and drove the Bulgarian Emperor from his throne, the garrison of Plevna, under the command of Michael, made such an obstinate and determined resistance that the invaders were unable to possess themselves of the town. For six-and-sixty years—so runs the legend as related by the country folk—every effort made by the Turks to reduce Plevna was ineffectual; the town and its gallant garrison, although at times hard pressed, still held out. Its commander, Michael, received from his enemies, who recognized his courage and ability, the title of "Ghazi," or "the Conqueror;" and it was only after his death that Plevna ultimately fell into the hands of the Turks.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Bavarian infantry and rifle corps are being armed with the Prussian Mauser rifle in the place of the old Werders, and the still more antiquated Pode-wils rifles.

A SOLDIER of the 29th British regiment has been tried at Aldershot by a Court-martial for attempting to commit suicide by blowing his head off, whilst the principal witness against him, a soldier belonging to the prisoner's company, cut his own throat from ear to ear, and expired almost immediately.

It is reported that a special committee has assembled at Cawnpore to consider the possibility of establishing a boot factory at that station, to make boots for the whole of the British troops in India. Cawnpore was once known for its leather manufactures turned out by native workmen. It is considered that the old trade can be revived.

THE military correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* learns that the new Krupp guns ordered for the Russian army are to be in some respects superior to those in use in Germany. Messrs. Krupp have plenty of work upon their hands without the order for Russia; for they have orders from the governments of Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Japan, and China, and quite recently even Greece has become a customer of the famous firm.

Broad Arrow says that the British Household troops experience much difficulty in filling up their ranks now-a-days. The Life Guards, formerly, would not accept any recruit under six feet, and neither Roman Catholics nor Irishmen were admitted into the corps. Now they have lowered their minimum standard to 5 ft. 10 in. and 36 in. round the chest, and are ready to accept Irishmen and Roman Catholics as any other recruits. The Scots Guards also accept Irishmen, which is quite an innovation.

THE Balaclava dinner in London last month is stated to have been a complete success, no less than one hundred and fourteen non-commissioned officers and men who rode in the light cavalry charge meeting together. The largest muster was made by the 11th Hussars, forty-one men who had served with Lord Cardigan coming to the banquet, while the 4th Light Dragoons contributed twenty-two men, the 17th Lancers, twenty; the 18th Hussars, eighteen; and the 8th Hussars, thirteen survivors.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent writes from Paris, Thursday, Nov. 8, that the facade of the Italian Opera House was then decorated with American flags, which the staircase and vestibule were decorated with plants. When General Grant and party appeared, the orchestra played "Hail Columbia." The house was full, and many Americans were present. Between the acts of the opera ("Il Trovatore"), various American National airs were played, which were much applauded and repeated. General Grant listened attentively to the whole performance. Upon his leaving, the orchestra repeated "Hail Columbia." The crowd waited for General Grant at the door, and respectfully saluted him. The General bowed, and appeared to be pleased.

THE last *Edinburgh Review* contains a very full and complete history of torpedo warfare down to the present day, which brings the reader to the following conclusion: It results from the experience collected up to this time that the torpedo constitutes a class of weapon terribly effective for defence, but almost equally dangerous and uncertain for both parties if used for attack. That a seaport may be rendered impregnable by the proper application of the torpedo, joined to the erection of forts furnished with adequate artillery, there is little doubt. It is also certain that nothing now floats which could resist the explosive force of a large torpedo, discharged in direct contact with its keel. But the destruction of a ship of war by an offensive torpedo, as far as the construction and manipulation of those weapons have as yet proved to be efficient in warfare, is hardly to be anticipated, except in the absence of that alert vigilance which is one of the prime duties of a sailor.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from St. Petersburg, that the best Russian journals continue to criticise the leadership of the armies; but while they acknowledge to have deceived themselves, and demand a change in the supreme command, they express a strong hope of being finally successful. One of the principal conditions of the efficiency of an army, the supply service, is carefully looked into. The Danube railways are being actively proceeded with. A great change is being effected in the supply of the army. Several contractors having been detected in furnishing provisions of a quality rendering them entirely unfit for human food, have been severely dealt with, and the contracts

with them cancelled. As it has turned out that some of them have even acted as spies to the Turks, they have been entirely banished from the camp. On the other hand, the nobility and estates of Charkov and other Governments of Russia have offered to regularly supply at cost price flour and biscuit for armies in the field. This offer has the double advantage of keeping the money in the country and enabling payment to be made in paper roubles instead of gold, and at the same time of supplying provisions in greater abundance, of better quality, at cheaper rates.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (of London) has a leading article in the last number on the great number of young naval officers in England rejected at examinations for lieutenant, and tries to investigate the causes by the following illustration: Two youngsters of average ability and intelligence pass out of the *Britannia* together; their prospects to all appearances will be the same, but circumstances over which they themselves cannot possibly have any control can, and as a rule do, upset all their calculations. One of these young officers is sent to sea in a ship where a naval instructor is borne, so that if he serves even a considerable portion of his midshipman's and acting sub-lieutenant's time in such a ship there is not the slightest reason why, with moderate application on his part, he should not be perfectly prepared to go through his course at Greenwich when the time comes, not brilliantly, perhaps, but still with credit. The other youngster, on the other hand, serves most of his time in some smaller craft, where he cannot possibly have similar educational advantages. He gets accustomed to hard work, and by being allowed to keep watch gains some knowledge of practical seamanship, but his school work will get undeniably rusty. In the course of time these two officers meet at Greenwich to prepare for their final examination, and it is then the different course of training to which they have been subjected makes itself seen, too often culminating in that odious affix, "Unable to pass." The *Gazette* proposes to increase the staff of naval instructors to remedy this defect.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births **THIRTY CENTS** each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

MILLER—WILLS.—On the 13th Nov., at Christ Church, Baltimore, Md., by the Rev. Dr. Watkins, Commander Joseph N. MILLER, U. S. Navy, to HELEN, daughter of John Wills, Esq.

OSTERHAUS—WILSON.—On Tuesday, October 23, at Christ Church, Norfolk, Va., by the Rev. G. S. Barten, HUGO OSTERHAUS, United States Navy, to MARY WILLOUGHBY, daughter of George R. Wilson, Esq., of Norfolk, Va.

PARKER—BRENT.—On Wednesday, November 7, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. William Pare, Rector, Captain CHARLES PARKER, 9th Cavalry, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Captain T. L. Brent, A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WOTHERSPOON—MATTHEWS.—At Angel Island, Cal., Nov. 1, 1877, by Chaplain Raynor, U. S. A., CAROLINE, daughter of the late Alexander Wotherspoon, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., to WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, Asst. Surg. U. S. A. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

FERRIER.—At Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 28, 1877, EMILY L., wife of William A. Ferrier, U. S. Navy, daughter of the late Edwin Davenport.

HILLS.—At Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter., Nov. 11, 1877, of chronic inflammation of the brain, JOHN MARTIN, oldest son of Lucretia J. and Hospital Steward Thomas Hills, U. S. Army, aged 4 years, 3 months and 1 day.

ROBINSON.—Of consumption, Nov. 12, 1877, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, MARY R., wife of Lieut. Daniel Robinson, 7th U. S. Infantry, aged 29 years.

VOLKER.—At Camp Supply, I. T., September 30, 1877, PHILIP VOLKER, formerly of Company K, 6th U. S. Cavalry, in the 31st year of his age.

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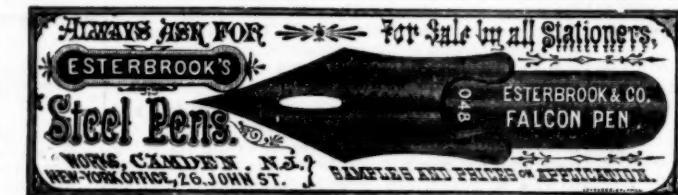
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